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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Wipes Out Parties

Social Democrats Once Ruled

U. S. Trade Agents Recalled

Banker Mitchell Is Acquitted

Cuban Mediation Wins Junta

Hoover Is a War Librarian

BERLIN witnesses more revolutionary acts by the Government in unifying public institutions under the National Socialists. The Social Democrats, who last year governed the whole of Prussia, are abolished under a decree which declares they have been guilty of acts which constitute treason. The party and all party activities and meetings are banned. Its property is confiscated, its publications suspended. The party polled 7,000,000 votes in the March election. The Government charges that evidence of a Social Democratic plot against it has been unearthed at Hamburg and that the conspirators are in league with others working from Prague. The decree causes consternation—It is perhaps the most sizable order of its kind ever promulgated.

¶ The official German order also smites other parties and youths' organizations. Following the arrest of Roman Catholic priests in Bavaria, action is started against the Bavarian People's Party to which many of them belong. This party is accused of conspiring with the Christian Socialists in Austria against the Hitler régime. The Steel Helmets, whose power was recently broken, are to be absorbed wholly into the Brown Shirts. Such workers' organizations as have survived nationalization of the trades unions are dissolved. Germany's strong youths' organizations, representing various political parties, are put under a government commissioner. Chancellor Hitler should be able to go far—Few régimes have ever so effectually removed opposition.

¶ A New York jury finds Charles E. Mitchell not guilty of defrauding the Government of $850,000 in income taxes. Deliberating 25 hours at the end of a five-weeks trial, the jury clears the former head of the National City Bank on both charges in the indictment. In a case ably prosecuted and ably defended, the verdict is regarded as perhaps a jury's unwillingness to punish one financier for what many were doing. "Why single out Mitchell?" his attorney often asked. The Government may sue for the tax amount. Disclosures the case has brought are expected to reform income tax laws and banking practice—Bankers must place honor above profits as a matter of course.

¶ The World Economic Conference grows pessimistic. It listens to the American delegation's pleas for a world drive to raise prices and to avoid extreme economic nationalism, but it still believes that no important results can be achieved until currency stabilization is effected, and this subject the Americans are not permitted to take up. There is much talk of adjournment, but this is vigorously opposed by the chairman, Prime Minister MacDonald. France refutes rumors that it plans to abandon the gold standard in the face of the American refusal to peg the dollar—Great issues hang in the balance while statesmen wait for a clearer leading than they seem to have.

¶ Havre, France, sees 80 American trade commissioners and attachés and their families sail for home on the liner Washington. Hurriedly they leave a dozen European capitals upon notice that their offices are being closed for reasons of economy and that free transportation awaits on the Washington. Some sell homes and furniture at a loss. Only two commercial officers remain in the 18-room suite of the new American Embassy in Paris. The Department of Commerce helps cut down current expenses—But what about the foreign trade these agents were upbuilding?

¶ Cuba sees progress being made in the attempt to give Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, an unhampered field in mediating between the Machado Government and the Oppositionists. The elements fighting President Machado from outside the island republic consent to the plan. Dr. Carlos de la Torre, president of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta in New York, announces its dissolution with freedom for its groups to join the mediation movement if they desire. Political exiles may now revisit Cuba in safety—The stage is being set in Havana for what should be a great and helpful drama.

¶ Herbert Clark Hoover, former President, becomes a new kind of librarian at Stanford University. He will personally undertake development of the Hoover War Library, founded by him in 1919. Among the several million items in this growing collection many are sealed. Here are the secrets of thrones and revolutions, heroes and rogues that may not be made public for many years. As Food Relief Administrator Mr. Hoover had vast powers and accumulated inestimable historical treasures—He will give of his time and talent in making them most useful to the world.

Sky an Open Book to Her

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme-P. & A.

DR. ANNIE JUMP CANNON

Scott and Bourn To Meet in Finals For British Title

Dunlap and Tolley Lose to Them in Matches at Hoylake

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 23 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., sole American survivor in the British amateur golf championship, was eliminated in the semifinal round today 4 and 3 by the veteran British Internationalist, Michael Scott.

The slim young American, twice holder of the United States intercollegiate title, held his own with Scott through the first nine holes of the match, which they finished all square, but failed to win a hole on the incoming route, Scott taking the lead at the eleventh for the first time to end the match four holes later.

The real break in his match with Scott came on the eighth hole, a 482-yarder, where Dunlap shot his par five only to have Scott sink an eight-yard putt for an eagle three, to square the match and apparently shake the nerve of the 24-year-old American.

Cyril J. H. Tolley, British titleholder in 1920 and 1929, also fell in the semifinal round before Thomas Arundel Bourn, losing out in a 20-hole match.

The defeat of Tolley was as much an upset as that of Dunlap by Scott, as the portly former champion, one of the longest drivers in golf, had been favored by the critics to at least gain the final round. Bourn was native English champion in 1930 and won the French amateur title in 1928. He played in the United States amateur in 1929, being eliminated in the second round.

Tolley started off well by winning the first hole and held his lead through the fourth, but Bourn squared the match at the fifth, went 1 up at the sixth and never again was headed, although Tolley twice drew up even, winning the sixteenth to send the match into extra holes. The end came on the twentieth hole as Bourn got down for a par 4 and Tolley was one over.

Dunlap, Tolley, Scott and Thomas A. Bourn won their way to the semifinals this morning. Dunlap, who played sensationally all week in winning his six matches, was at the top of his form as he crushed Ronald H. Hardman, experienced tournament player, 5 and 4 for the most decisive victory of the quarterfinal engagements. Scott was victor over Martin Schunck, a former Australian champion, 2 and 1, while Tolley defeated H. L. Holden of Bowdon, 2 up to win his semifinal brackets, and Bourn, English titleholder in 1930, squeezed through to a 1-up victory over Douglas Grant, the former New Yorker now living in London.

Mrs. Moody and Vines Reach London Finals

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Willis Moody today won her way to the finals of the London tennis championships at the Queens Club with a straight set 6—2, 6—3 victory over her fellow American player, Miss Virginia B. Rice, of Boston.

Keith Gledhill won the first set from H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., 8—6, in the first of the two all-America semifinals of the men's singles; but Vines rallied to win his place in the finals, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3. Lester Stoefen joined Vines in the final round, winning the place in unusual fashion by spinning a coin with Clifford S. Sutter after they stood 12 all in the second set.

Mrs. Dorothy A. Burke of Stamford, Conn., defending champion, failed to complete the all-America bracket for the women's singles final, losing to Mrs. J. B. Pittman of England, 6—2, 6—4, in the second semifinal.

The collegiate team of David N. Jones, formerly of Columbia, and Clayton L. Burwell, once an ace at Sewanee, continued their string of upsets in the men's doubles, defeating Sutter and Stoefen, 6—4, 11—9, to enter the semifinals. Yesterday Jones and Burwell eliminated the strong Japanese Davis Cup pair, Satoh and Nunoi.

Women Scholars Survey Progress In Exact Studies

Point to Time When They Had to Work in Secret to Escape Ridicule

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—Surveying the progress women have made in scholarly and natural scientific fields since, not so long ago, many a one had to study "in secret at night with a candle by her bedside so as not to shock the sensibilities of mankind," two eminent women delivered lectures here at a Century of Progress, the Chicago World's Fair.

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, woman astronomer of Harvard Observatory, and Dr. Marion Talbot, first dean of women at the University of Chicago, spoke on different days under auspices of the Chicago Woman's Club in the course of a series of 21 lectures on woman's achievements.

"When one sees the crowds of careless and free college girls of today it is hard to conceive of the time when mathematical or other scientific study by girls was shocking to the conceptions of mankind," said Dr. Cannon.

"One smiles at the accounts of 'female students' who were allowed to experiment in the chemical laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on certain evenings in 1869, but is impressed by the fact that the renowned former president of Harvard University, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, then professor of chemistry there, was probably one of their instructors."

Dr. Cannon, who has herself made distinguished contributions to astronomical science, praised the pioneer work of three eminent "astronomical women," who began the Century of Progress. They were Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville and Maria Mitchell.

Taking up the story of women's progress in halls of learning as well as in the college laboratory, Dr. Talbot summarized it briefly.

"In 1877 the first degree was conferred on a woman in the British Empire," she said. "There are now federations of university women in 38 countries, including Iceland. The American Association of University Women numbers over 40,000. The future will surely bring interesting developments, for the intellectual hunger which has been the motive power will go on.

"The methods used in the education of women are not yet entirely satisfactory—the same is true of men's education. There is no difference in the object of men's education and that of women. The gifts and talents, ambitions and ideals should be the guiding principle.

"Not only should no door be closed but the whole world of human activity should be open to men and women alike.

"The contributions women may make through their intellectual powers will be an ever greater factor in the world's progress than it has been in the past and fairer treatment in promotion and remuneration will be given to scholarly and efficient women than is customary now.

MacDonald Backs American Drive To Raise Prices

London Conference Work to Proceed Despite Stabilization Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23—Expressing complete sympathy with the American drive to increase domestic prices and recognizing that stabilization of the dollar might block the rise of confidence in the United States, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald today told several hundred newspaper correspondents that the World Economic Conference would go on despite the American decision.

Nevertheless the British Prime Minister flatly declared that the conference depends and will depend on stabilization of currencies and the problem must be settled before final conclusions are drafted. He further added that the work of considering stabilization would continue both informally between individuals and formally between delegations, while conference committees are examining other problems. Finally stabilization as well as other questions would be embodied in "a great declaration and agreements."

Mr. MacDonald began his discussion of stabilization by saying: "This week the conference came across a little setback. Our hopes regarding temporary stabilization received a little check. I never felt there was very much in it. Those who know American conditions know the difficulties connected with the attempt to arrive at temporary stabilization. Delegates must put themselves in the position of other delegations.

Adjournment Report Ridiculed

"The American situation and difficulty was very real. They are engaged in raising prices. Price levels up to now have been very largely psychological. Anything to break the upward movement of confidence seems to Americans working sincerely for the success of the conference to make doubtful whether stabilization would assist or not.

"This is an open question. I will not say my own view. But I will say that the situation as a result is not at all cloudy or uncertain. The American statement enables us to go on with our work."

Mr. MacDonald characterized reports that the conference might adjourn as rubbish likely to make the situation very much worse, although he admitted that the subject was raised at a meeting of the steering committee this morning and laughed down by leading members.

Although Mr. MacDonald's warning that stabilization must ultimately be faced stands as a firm declaration to Washington, nevertheless his statement generally eased the American situation.

Couzens Leads Movement

The American delegation threw its weight today behind the effort to obtain elevation of world price levels, as well as American internal prices. Senator James Couzens introduced a resolution proposing a conference in London between offi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Lindbergh Home Made Center For Child Welfare

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 23 (AP)—The Hopewell home of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, from which their first son was kidnaped in March, 1932, will become a children's welfare center.

Incorporation papers for "High Field," the corporation which will operate the property, were filed today with Mr. Gustav Bach, county clerk.

The big white stone home is on top of the Sourland Mountain, second highest peak in the State. The 500-acre estate is three miles from this town and lies in both Mercer and Hunterdon counties.

The house is gabled, with French doors and windows. In front is a stone wall, waist high, giving the effect of a court. The house was built two years ago, but the Lindberghs did not spend week-ends there regularly until late in 1931. The project has not developed with sufficient definiteness to date to admit an announcement of the specific plans.

The object of "High Field" is stated as "to provide for the welfare of children, including their education, training, or other allied purposes, without discrimination in regard to race or creed."

The papers of incorporation made no reference to any conveyance of property by the Lindberghs to the corporation, which will administer the children's home.

Motorless Planes Hauled About Sky By Motored Craft Mark New Aerial Era

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—Three motorless airplanes were hauled about the sky here by a fourth plane, acting as "locomotive."

This is understood here to be the first instance in aerial history in the United States in which as many as three trailers have been towed simultaneously by one motored craft.

The demonstration yesterday was regarded as a step toward realization of the dreams of airmen—that of operating aerial express trains with only the leading ship powered and the rest towed so they can be cut loose from the train at any landing field along a transport route.

The trio of glider planes was hauled aloft by a cabin ship piloted by Joe Plosser, flying instructor.

Pilots of the three "cars" were Richard du Pont of the Wilmington (Del.) du Pont family; Hawley Bowlus, instructor who taught Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh the secrets of motorless flight, and D. W. Wilson, air terminal pilot.

A metal towing ring on the tail of the powered plane carried three 200-foot rope lines, each of which was hooked to a glider. The motorless craft were wing to wing behind the towing plane as all four took off. Once in the air, the gliders spread out in a fan-shape formation behind Plosser's plane.

After half an hour's flight the three motorless planes cut loose successfully over Grand Central airport and glided safely to earth.

President Not to Snap Whip Over Industry, Johnson Says

Recovery Head Says He Expects Difficulties, but That Business Will Be Left to Police Itself, With No Federal Tsarism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Definite assurance that the National Recovery Administration will avoid "Tsarism" in appearance and in fact, that it will use its licensing power only as a last resort and will rely on industry to police itself was given today by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

The administrator in whose hands President Roosevelt has intrusted the execution of the most important act in his whole broad recovery program stated these precepts today in an interview in which he outlined in fuller detail than ever, the methods by which the Government hopes to regiment and organize American industry for a mass attack against economic stress.

General Johnson took particular pains to correct any impression that the Government intended to use its power to coerce industry or to set up a socialistic system of state-controlled units. He described the licensing system as "repugnant to every red-blooded American citizen," and expressed confidence that industry would prove able to organize and police itself without pressure from the Government.

He admitted that he expected troubles saying that "it is no easy thing to start out and reorient the universe." But, he pointed out, it was unnecessary to put bayonets behind the draft board during the war. Just as public opinion enforced the draft act, so he believed the pressure of public opinion would be sufficient in this case.

He believed that the codes of fair competition would certainly be self-policing at least to the extent of bringing in information of violations from those hurt by the violations.

"If complaints appear that cannot be remedied by negotiation then we can modify or withdraw the code, removing the benefits," he explained, "or public opinion may force correction of the subjects of complaint. Or we can use the licensing provisions in limited areas where necessary. There are many ways of skinning the cat."

General Johnson also emphasized that both labor and consumer interests will be adequately represented during the process of final drafting of the codes. There has been some apprehension from both sources over the fact that the industries prepare the codes by themselves. He pointed out that the original code must pass through his administration where labor and consumer interests are fully represented, before they can be approved.

With the second basic code of fair competition under the Recovery Act in the hands of General Johnson,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

New England Sees Industrial Gain In Past Seven Years

During That Time, Reports Show, Gets Four Plants for Each One Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK HARBOR, Maine, June 23—For every industrial concern that has moved out of New England in the last seven years, four have moved in, Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council, told the twenty-ninth quarterly meeting of the council here today.

The council's agenda provides particularly for discussions of the national industrial recovery measure, the new banking control legislation, the railroad and securities acts and the agricultural adjustment program. These subjects will be threshed out today and tomorrow with main stress upon their implications for New England industry.

Mr. Tinsley, reporting the result of a study of industrial migration, declared since 1926 this factor has been definitely in New England's favor. For every New England plant that has closed since 1926, two industries have begun operations in the six states, he said.

"Since 1926 twice as many firms have organized and begun manufacturing in New England as have closed their factories during that period," he continued. "And although the concerns that started operations were smaller than those that closed, nevertheless, in the aggregate they gave employment to more workers than lost jobs by the closing of factories."

Mr. Harry R. Lewis, commissioner of agriculture in Rhode Island, declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be of little assistance to the New England farmer except as a possible stabilizer of the milk situation. He explained that study of the act and public comments on it reveal it is designed primarily to assist the corn, wheat and cotton farmer.

He said he discerned, however, in the appointment of a federal milk administrator, and provisions for working out agreements between milk producers and distributors possible relief for the New England milk problem. Asserting that a general rise in purchasing power depends upon the operation of the entire emergency program, he indicated that when this result is obtained, the increase in the buying of farm produce may give tangible relief to the farmer and lessen city unemployment.

Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, president of the council, warned against possible abuses under the public works title of the national recovery measure. Depicting the Federal Government as in the position of practically thrusting money on state and municipal governments, he asserted some of these jurisdictions to be in conditions that did not warrant their accepting loans for any purposes whatever.

"There will be," he declared, "no lack among us of those urging reckless borrowing and spending; our taxpayers associations should see to it that the other side of the picture is considered as well."

The Friday evening meeting will be open to all New England business men.

Social Groups to Meet in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — This city will be the scene of the 1935 congress of the National Social Workers Conference. From 5000 to 10,000 visitors are expected to attend in June of that year. A historical event had much to do with the decison to meet here, since the first convention on the North American continent was said to have been held here in 1535.

Great Squadron Of Italian Planes Set for Ocean Hop

Await Dawn for Takeoff From Orbetello, Italy, on 6100-Mile Flight

ORBETELLO, Italy, June 23 (AP)—After a final satisfactory takeoff drill this morning which lasted 35 minutes, Signor Italo Balbo, War Minister, pronounced his transatlantic squadron of 25 seaplanes ready to take off at dawn tomorrow on the first leg of a 6100-mile flight via the subpolar regions to Chicago.

Weather conditions over the Alps now are reported good and growing more favorable. High Fascist officials, including Gen. Emilio de Bono, former supreme chief of the Fascist army, witnessed the final drill of the armada.

No more than 24 planes will make the entire flight to Chicago. The twenty-fifth will fly only as far as Reykjavik, Iceland, or take the place of any plane forced to fall out anywhere up to that point.

The air minister and 100 Fascist fliers composing the expedition will spend the night at the High Seas Aerial Navigation School here. They will rise at about 4 a. m. prepared to get away for Amsterdam with the coming of daylight.

Although no stops are contemplated on the 870-mile flight to Amsterdam, landings can be made if necessary almost anywhere along the route.

The 25 planes are scheduled to descend at the Dutch metropolis six hours after leaving Orbetello, which is 60 miles from Rome. After a night at Amsterdam the expedition will continue to Londonderry, Northern Ireland, a distance of 630 miles.

Besides Balbo the group includes Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, director of the High Seas School, and Gen. Giuseppi Valle, chief of staff of the Air Ministry. The attempt constitutes one of the main events in Fascist Italy's program for intense concentration on aerial development.

Elaborate preparations have been made for keeping the fliers supplied with meteorological data, and throughout the trip the squadron, if nothing goes wrong with its radio contacts, will be in communication with land bases.

Several are to carry an extra man. The planes have two motors and twin boat-bottomed cabins. Four light cruisers, two other ships, two submarines and six chartered British whalers have been stationed along the route to wireless weather reports and go to the aid of any plane forced down at sea.

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Things Present

Is prohibition endangered by indifference? Mr. Abbot today offers some comparisons between the presidential vote in 1932 and the total votes for and against repeal in the various states. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Directions for making some famous southern breads will be found on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and Ad-O-Grams await the reader on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page (with its indispensable Parent Column), Book Reviews and Literary News page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the World News Map on the Daily Features page.

Consolidates

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADOLF HITLER

Germany Plans To Reclaim Moor And Waste Lands

Encourages Settlement to Provide Occupation for Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Plans to reclaim more than 3,000,000 hectares (7,420,000 acres) of moor and waste lands have been announced by the Government.

The scheme indicates that the program, which was outlined some time ago, now is taking definite shape. Herr D. von Rohr, Undersecretary for Agriculture, described the program as one of the Government's next important tasks.

Just as Signor Mussolini carried through a large reclamation scheme in Italy, he declared, so Germany must follow the same method in order to encourage settlement on the land and to provide work for the unemployed. The Government's purpose also is to make Germany independent in food supplies.

By Sept. 30 of this year thousands of youths are expected to be ready for work on the reclamation projects, while at the beginning of 1934, 350,000 youths, summoned under the compulsory labor service scheme, will be at work. By the end of 1934 the number is expected to be increased to 700,000.

Hamburg's Unemployed Reclaim Marsh to Build Happy Summer Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Ger.—The unemployed of this city have accomplished an outstanding piece of reclamation work during the last year.

The Horner Marsh, a huge swampy area covering 65 hectares, (about 6500 acres) lying between Hamburg and the Prussian boundary has been converted into allotments. What less than two years ago was a vast waste of water, mud and bog, today is dotted with blossoming gardens and comfortable little huts. One thousand unemployed have built 1000 happy little summer homes for themselves.

A year ago, the city of Hamburg apportioned 1,250,000 marks ($320,000 approximately) to cover costs. The jobless eagerly volunteered to do the work. They organized themselves, chose a committee to supervise everything and set to work. From the first draining and irrigating of the land to the final touches everything was done by the unemployed, who worked in shifts, one half of them during the first half of the week, and the other half in the last three days. They were not given any extra pay—there was in fact a special joy in the work, since, as one of them said, "We are working to make our own little gardens."

Some idea of the immensity of the task may be gathered from the fact that more than 17 miles of trenches had to be dug to drain off the waste water. All the fencing and woodwork necessary for the gardens and their small huts were provided free. A loan of 100 marks, for 10 years free of interest, also was granted to each allotment holder for the purchase of garden tools, seeds, roots and fruit trees.

This area has been leased to the unemployed for the next 10 years, at what amounts to a nominal rent. For the first two years there is no charge, six marks a year from the third to the sixth year and 12 marks for the seventh to tenth year.

Great as is the importance of the clearance of the Horner Marsh, it is little compared with the moral effect upon the unemployed who have had the satisfaction of being able to work again—especially to establish something "for themselves."

Quebec Raises School Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Discontinuation of low salaries, some as small as $200 a year, paid to female teachers in the Province of Quebec rural municipalities, is to be enforced with the granting of additional powers to the Council of Public Instruction, at the next session of the Provincial Legislature.

Hitler Deals Final Stroke To Socialists

Action Leaves Germany Virtually a One-Party Nation

Youth Groups Unified

Fresh Attack Made at Surviving Independent Labor Organizations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 23—Berlin awakened today to find three further great revolutionary acts accomplished in the direction of unification of public institutions under National Socialist control.

First—Another of the few remaining great political parties—that of the Social Democrats, wno last year governed the whole of Prussia—has been swept away.

Second—A further blow has been struck against the isolation of such workers' organizations as have survived nationalization of regular trade unions.

Third—All German youth organizations, including the "Pathfinders," who to some extent correspond with the Scout movement elsewhere, have been placed under direct control of a specially appointed commissioner, Herr Baldur von Schirach.

These acts are of great magnitude, but such is the discipline of the united government front and such the continued National Socialist impetus throughout all classes that there is no question about their being carried into complete effect.

Abolition of the Social Democratic Party took the form of an official pronouncement, declaring party property everywhere is confiscated, its publications stopped, its elected representatives turned out of municipal and other representative bodies, its subscribers excluded from all public offices and its meetings banned.

These orders are explained away by discoveries recently made by the police in Hamburg, where an anti-government movement is said to have been brought to light. An official pronouncement associates this movement with the activities of the German Social Democratic leaders, who have taken shelter in Prague.

Final elimination of the Social Democrats, who have been attacked since the Hitlerites first came to office, means that out of the multitudinous political parties which existed before the present régime, only three now remain. These are the National Socialists, who form the Government; the Roman Catholic Center, and the German Nationalists. The last two are so broken, however, that the question is being increasingly asked how long they will continue to survive.

Blow at Independent Unions

Today's action regarding industrial organizations is announced in orders from Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Government's "Labor Front." They declare that no non-government labor association or employers' association henceforth will be tolerated except those concerned with professional training.

The chief significance lies in requiring all officials of such bodies as the "Christian trade unions," hitherto associated with the Roman Catholic movement, to be replaced by members of the government party. This is a further blow to the Roman Catholic Center, which has been already weakened by the official measures taken this week against the Bavarian People's Party, which is the Center's chief auxiliary in South Germany.

Reconstruction of the youth organizations under government control has the same general object of unification. The general "greater" youth association, which now links the juvenile movements together, will be dissolved and its fangs taken out. Control now rests in a new council directly under a government representative and representatives of the six groups into which all existing youth organizations in future will be embraced.

These groups have been formed partly upon a religious basis in that they include separate evangelical and Roman Catholic branches. They are also partly upon the basis of sport and profession.

Steps to "Totality"

These changes are all steps in an ordered progress making for what is known here as "totality," in which German public activities of every kind are passing under control of the National Socialist Party, as representing the state. May 2, which saw taking over by the state of the "free" trade unions, has prepared the way for what has since been accomplished. The breaking up of the Kampfering volunteers (German Nationalists) and the reorganization on June 21 of the Nationalist Stahlhelm troops under National Socialist control, have carried on the work.

The church is not yet completely included in the movement, but the Monitor understands that corresponding action in its case will very shortly be announced.

Three more newspaper suspensions are today announced in consequence of attacks upon the German Government. The Deutsche Zeitung, a Berlin daily of the Right, is suspended for one week and the same applies to the Bayerischer Kurier, a Munich organ of the Bavarian People's Party. The Reichsbote, another daily, is not to appear until July 5.

Following the arrest of a number of Roman Catholic priests in Bavaria

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Generous Tribute Paid by Dr. Lowell To His Successor

Harvard Alumni Meeting Hears of $3,602,330 in Gifts During Year

At the annual alumni meeting following Harvard University's 297th commencement yesterday, Dr. A Lawrence Lowell relinquished the reins of office to his successor, Dr. James B. Conant, asking the alumni to give him their support and help when he takes active charge in September.

"You should have as my successor a man extraordinarily qualified for the place," Dr. Lowell said. "In my own humble estimation he is better qualified for the job than I ever was. Remember that he also will be working for a whole, which whole may not be exactly conceived in the same way that those of us who are now passing have conceived it. Do not judge him on the details; wait until you can see the pattern and then judge him upon that."

Dr. Lowell opened his talk by reporting the gifts to the university during the year, the largest among them being an anonymous one of $1,013,293 for the establishment of the new Society of Fellows. This gift is generally attributed to the beneficence of Dr. Lowell. An additional $563,651, given by Edward S. Harkness toward the construction of the houses is the second largest sum. The total amount received during the year was $3,602,330, a decrease of more than $7,000,000 from the previous year.

Greatest Business Man

Commenting on this Dr. Lowell told the alumni that for several years previous, the Harvard administrators have taken their lesson from the greatest business man recorded in history. His name was Joseph and he lived in Egypt. I call him the greatest business man because he laid up during the good years for the poor years that were bound to come. We have done the same thing, with the result that we have not been obliged to reduce our academic salaries at all."

Judge James M. Morton Jr., president of the alumni, in introducing Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, expressed the feelings and good wishes which Harvard alumni and indeed the whole country held for President Roosevelt and his co-workers. "We face a new era. It gives us hope and confidence that we do so under the leadership of an intelligent, courageous, and devoted President. We are proud to claim him as a graduate of this college. Politics are laid aside. We are all with him and wish him calm seas, fair winds and clear weather as he gets rest and relaxation on his boat."

Rigid Control

Mr. Douglas spoke of the necessity for maintaining rigid control over the expenditures of government and the determination of the President and his assistants to balance the fiscal budget. "Uncontrolled budget inflation does not strike so much at the wealthy as it does at the widow who is drawing a pension, at the holder of an insurance policy who draws an annuity and at the man who works with his hands, the laborer. A loose fiscal policy must inevitably mean a collapse of a country's credit structure."

"Today we are seeking the best ways of putting men and women back to work. Whenever a government has a loose fiscal policy, fear spreads throughout the land. Those who otherwise would go forward, increase production, employ men and women, withdraw and hold back. A sound fiscal policy can be translated not only into established faith and confidence, good credit, employment, increased trade and higher prices, but into human values as well. It is because your Government recognized both the negative and the positive arguments; it set about to do the thing which was so necessary and without which all the industrial recovery acts in the world would have been of no avail—to maintain the credit of the United States."

Referring to the far-reaching benefits of merely establishing the credit of the Government, "We have seen," he said, "during the course of the last 60 days, 1,600,000 American men and women reëmployed, given an opportunity to earn their livelihood."

A hint that drastic entrance of government into business with the consequent jeopardy of individualism might not now be necessary was contained in the question, "Would you have an unimpaired credit of your government with all the good that flows from it, or would you have an unimpaired federal activity, which may not now be necessary?

"For many years to come it will be important for whatever party may be in power in Washington or whoever the responsible persons may be, to keep a strong hand upon the reins and to prevent a recurrence of extravagance. A fixed debt is an abomination of the modern industrial age and it should be the function of your government to reduce its debt as rapidly as it can be done."

Former Governor Smith

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of the State of New York and newly made honorary Doctor of Laws, gave the final address. He told of laws in which he took a personal interest in forming, laws such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, which, in its first enactment, was set aside by the State of New York as being unconstitutional; and the Child Welfare Act which was referred to as paternalism and Socialism.

He showed the changes which democracy in America has undergone to allow the human element to enter in, relegating that part of constitutional law and statute law intended only for the protection of property and money, to second place. "Twenty years ago the factory code; the provision for modern up-to-date housing for small-income groups, development of state-owned water power and many similar endeavors were regarded as socialistic," he said.

"Now as a new doctor of laws I want to lay down just a short program that will insure a safe return to Democratic, representative, constitutional government. First, preserve at all hazards, the rule of the majority. Second, keep your eye on the Constitution. That is the guarantee, the safeguard, the watchman of representative government—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of public assembly and the right to petition the Government. Third, let Harvard and all the universities of America keep the doors and gates open, without reference to race, creed or religion, to every ambitious young man who pledges allegiance to that Constitution and the flag of our country."

Newly elected members of the board of overseers to serve for six years were announced to be: Walter Lippmann '10 of New York City, Mark A. Howe '87 of Boston, Gaspar G. Bacon '08 of Boston. Nathan Hayward '95 of Philadelphia, Penna., and Samuel H. Walcott '03 of Milton. New directors of the Alumni Association are: David Cheever '97 of Boston, Charles C. Buell '23 of Hartford, Conn., and Henry Grew '96 of Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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He Climbs to the Maintop

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

NAVY GETS A NEW HEAD

Admiral Richard Henry Leigh, at Left, Turns Command of U. S. Fleet Over to Admiral David Foote Sellers

It is not related that either of these gallant tars ever scrubbed the floors or polished up the handles on the big front doors to get where they are. Admiral Leigh leaves command of the fleet to take up a post on the Navy Board in Washington.

MacDonald Backs American Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

cials of banks of issue to determine how coördination of different national price-raising efforts can be effected.

This initiative results from growing realization that if world prices lag far behind American levels difficulties may ensue. In some quarters, for instance, it is felt that if depreciation of the dollar accompanies an American price rise, as appears inevitable, and if world prices fail to go upward, the effect of the American action will be to depress still further the price levels in other countries. This in turn would react unfavorably on the United States.

In short, there are notable fissures in the wall of extreme national self-sufficiency. The Couzens resolution first laid out recognition of this fact, and it is expected more will appear in Washington and New York as the consequence of the "bootstrap" method of recovery appear.

Necessity of Coöperation

The Couzens resolution first states the necessity of the coöperation of nations to end unemployment and improve prices by governmental expenditure. It enunciates President Roosevelt's fiscal theory that such spending need not be paid for out of annual budgets, but may be financed by borrowing, provided service on debt is regularly paid. The resolution urges joint action of governments and central banks to make credit available to sound enterprises by open-market operations or other means suited to national conditions.

The resolution, which follows closely terms of the proposal of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, earlier this week, is designed to further its acceptance. It leaves particular methods of increasing credit to individual countries, asking simply that whatever internal programs are adopted be synchronized. Finally the resolution, as well as inviting issue bank representatives to London, proposes appointments of a committee to study methods of governmental expenditure and report to each nation for its guidance.

Statement Clears Air

The American statement yesterday on stabilization has definitely cleared the air. British reception has been notably tolerant. The American position now is well understood and general hope is that the American price-raising campaign which renders stabilization untimely can be so keyed with world price-raising as to render some step toward steadying exchanges possible before the conference adjourns. Indeed in British circles it is even hoped that by the end of three weeks some steadying agreement can be perfected.

But in French and other gold currency circles violent criticism is expressed. These spokesmen almost unanimously demand adjournment of the conference. Mr. MacDonald, however, resolutely opposes any such action since it would dissipate the entire present effort to facilitate world recovery. He feels that all conferences get into rough sailing in their first few weeks and that the present has avoided many reefs while making remarkably rapid and businesslike progress.

The American delegation is highly satisfied with their explanation of position and feel they are no longer the objects of blame, for they sponsor three striking resolutions, one for ultimate monetary stabilization, another for a declaration of liberal tariff policies, and now comes the price-raising initiative.

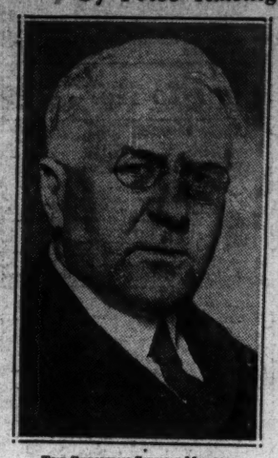
Italy Opposes Quotas

The day's discussions were nearly all in private, turning on various aspects of economic problems rather than financial questions, which are still in abeyance.

The issue turns on quotas and similar retributions. Signor di Nola of Italy tersely declared if the conference fails to do something to abolish import and export restrictions and prohibitions it will have done nothing worth while to restore international trade. He criticized the British proposal to draw a line between good and bad quotas, implying that all quotas were bad and that even the agreements supported by Mr. Walter C. Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, "by gentlemen for gentlemen" are equally objectionable to outside nations.

Despite these discussions the conference is definitely still becalmed in face of the American decision not to stabilize. It will take some time to get up sail, but despite doubters it is a rational conclusion that by another week useful work will once more be under way briskly.

Proposes Coördination Of Price Raising



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS

Baruch Supports Moley In Putting Home Issues Before Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Washington observers spent the day in attempting to reorient themselves to a political scene in which Mr. Bernard M. Baruch has suddenly emerged as a sort of "unofficial President of the United States"—to quote the title bestowed on him in a letter recently reaching the Department of State.

Mr. Baruch was searched out at the hotel where he customarily stays in this city and his views on men and affairs were gently sought. It developed that this erstwhile ardent supporter of the gold standard believes that now the United States is off gold it should extract all the benefits from its position it may.

Also this former international negotiator gave responses which were taken to imply that for the present at least the cause of world recovery will be best served if the United States ignores foreign trade and puts its own economic house in order before stimulating a general price recovery.

These views are similar to those believed to be entertained by President Roosevelt and Prof. Raymond Moley, his Assistant Secretary of State and probably account for Mr. Baruch's presence in the capital.

It was learned that Mr. Baruch is preparing a memorandum embodying his views of the domestic financial situation, which will be submitted shortly to Professor Moley by cable, and that in the middle of next month he is going to France, where he will be available on call to give advice to the American delegation. However, according to his present plans, he does not intend to go to London to the conference itself. Later emergencies, however, may change this plan.

Dollar stabilization should not be attempted until Mr. Roosevelt's recovery program has had an opportunity of producing results, Mr. Baruch believes. At that time the dollar will reach its proper relative level almost automatically, it is hoped. Mr. Baruch, like other government economists, stresses the present "flight of American credits" as an unsettling factor on the dollar.

The impression in the capital is that the bargaining stage has been reached at London and that Mr. Roosevelt has called in Mr. Baruch as one of the most astute bargainers in the country. Mr. Bayard Swope, former editor of the New York World, who accompanies Professor Moley to London as a friend and adviser, is also credited with being a shrewd trader.

French Disclaim Intent Of Going Off Gold Basis But Back Easier Credit

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 23—French governmental, economic and financial circles are united in regarding as unfounded rumors and reports that France plans to abandon the gold standard as a result of a refusal by the United States to agree to stabilization of the dollar.

The official denial of these reports issued by M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, who is expected to arrive in Paris this evening to consult the Cabinet on conference situations, is generally accepted as absolute and final, at least for the present and immediate future.

At the same time it is significant that a strong movement has arisen recently in favor of a more liberal credit policy on the part of the Bank of France, and certain financial circles express the opinion that this more liberal policy might have an inflationary effect.

The French press today is virtually unanimous in regretting American refusal to adhere to the plan for temporary stabilization of the pound and dollar, a factor which has always been considered a prerequisite to further progress at the conference by the French. Many papers bluntly declare that America's action has dealt a mortal blow to the conference, and that whatever results are achieved will be but inefficacious halfway measures, conditioned on the uncertain future fate of the dollar.

Green Reports Large Gain in Employment

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that more than 1,200,000 men had gone back to work since March.

Figures published earlier by the federation estimated the return to work during April at 629,000, but Mr. Green said this should be raised to 735,000, and added that 405,000 had been reëmployed during May.

"The employment gain in April, due as it was to the rebound from the crisis,' he said, "could not be taken as indicating an upward trend. Now that gains have continued for a second month, there is more reason to believe that foundations for an upward trend may be forming."

Maine Cities Get More Loans From R. F. C.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP) — Additional loans to Auburn and Ellsworth, Maine, for fire damage reconstruction have been approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board two days after the applications were filed.

Auburn, scene of the greater damage, was granted $400,000 additional, and Ellsworth received $250,000. They had previously been granted $600,000 and $400,000, respectively.

Germans to Press For Separate Pacts At London Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The German delegates at the World Economic Conference intend to press for certain definite points.

In connection with the question of reducing hindrances to world trade the German view is that agreements between individual nations should take precedence over any attempt to deal with this problem on an international scale.

The German Government also holds that it is necessary for individual nations to decide each one for itself the question of limitation of imports and the control of foreign currency within its own borders.

Another German point is that the "most favored nation" arrangement under which equality of tariff treatment is given to participating nations, should be superseded as having been rendered obsolete by the Ottawa agreement for the British Empire.

A third thesis for which the delegation stands is that undeveloped markets should be apportioned among the manufacturing countries in order to reduce undercutting of prices.

Farmers Protest Coast Province Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Decision of the British Columbia Government to write down its loans to irrigationists by over 50 per cent has caused the resignation of Mr. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, from the Cabinet in protest, and a demand by other classes of farmers for similar concessions. Farmers who received large loans from the Government for the reclamation of Sumas Lake, 70 miles east of Vancouver, are asking a reduction in the capital charges against their lands on the ground that they are as much entitled to it as the irrigationists of the interior.

They intend to make an issue of their claims at the provincial election, some time this summer. A powerful minority of irrigationists disagrees with the new policy also, and it is represented by Mr. McKenzie. These fruit growers borrowed little or no money from the Government and thus were not relieved of their private debts by the Government's writing down of loans in other districts.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle northwest winds.

Maine: Fair; slightly cooler on the south coast tonight; Saturday fair; rising temperature in the interior and slightly cooler on the east coast.

New Hampshire: Fair; slightly cooler in the southeast portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly cooler in the east portion tonight; Saturday fair; rising temperature in the north portion.

Rhode Island: Fair; slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Connecticut: Fair; slightly cooler in the south portion tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperaure.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds over south portion; fresh north winds tonight, shifting to west on Saturday over north portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	72	90	Montreal	58	82
Bismarck	64	78	Nantucket	68	78
Boston	68	84	New Orleans.	76	88
Buffalo	66	78	New York	70	80
Calgary	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	100
Charleston	82	88	North Platte.	64	88
Chicago	68	70	Philadelphia.	74	90
Cincinnati	72	94	Phoenix,Ariz.	78	106
Denver	64	84	Pittsburgh.	70	82
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	66	86
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	76	98
Honolulu,T.H. 7 p.m.June 22	66	81	St. Louis	78	96
			St. Paul	70	86
Helena,Mont.	62	80	Salt Lake City	68	90
Huron, S. D.	70	92	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	94	SantaFe,N.M.	54	68
Kansas City	78	96	Seattle	56	68
Key West	82	86	Tampa	78	78
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	72	92
Memphis	78	100	Wichita,Kan.	82	
Miami, Fla.	82	82	Williston,N.D.	64	84

A—9 a. m. June 23.
B—Maximum June 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:32 a. m. and 1:08 p. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

City of Boston Cash

As of May 31, 1933, the City of Boston had balance of cash on hand, available for regular appropriations, loans, etc., of $3,339,041.

Tonight at the Pops

Gypsy Music

"Schechenyi Indulo," March ..... Fahrbach
"Hejre Kati," Scène de la Czárdás .....
..... Hubay
Gypsy Airs, Violin solo with Orchestra ..... Sarasate
Solo: Einar Hansen
Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Hungarian Fantasy, for Pianoforte and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Solo: J. F. Sanromá
"Gypsy Love," Selection ..... Lehár
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
Hungarian Czárdás ..... Monti

Events Tonight

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College, Wellesley: Lecture by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, adviser, Lytton Commission to Manchuria, on "Manchoukuo, the World Problem," alumnæ hall, 8.

Dinner, Oliver Wendell Holmes Association, Portia Law School, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:54, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Events Tomorrow

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College: Lectures by Mr. Tucker P. Smith, secretary, Committee on Militarism in Education, New York City, 9:30; by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York City, 9:25; by Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary, 10:35, and by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, adviser, Lytton Commission to Manchuria, 11:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture on "Birds on the Wing," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Gothic Art, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Garden party, benefit Harriet Tubman House, Inc.; home of Mrs. Frederick E. Snow, 117 Bay State Road, 2 to 5.

Horse show, benefit underprivileged children, auspices Marlboro Kiwanis Club, grounds of Hillside School, Marlboro, all day.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," a. m., 10:34; p. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10:00, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:54, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed.—Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, bird panels of Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition of oils. Through June 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Old master prints.

Foster Bros.—General summer exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

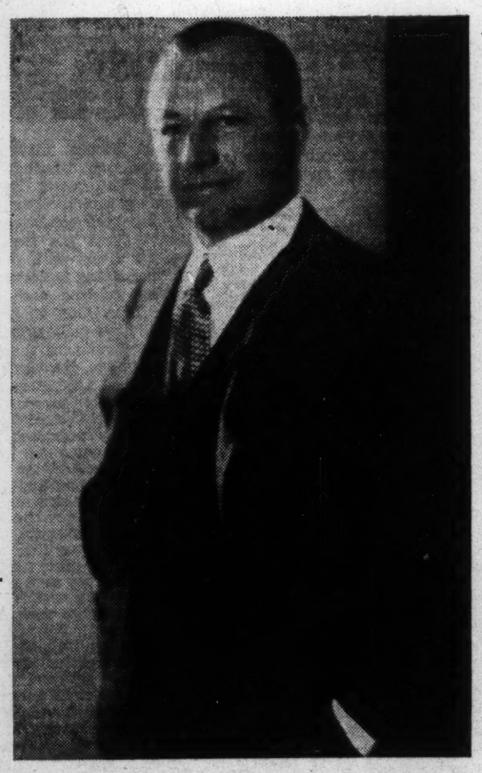
Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers, by Jane M. Oram. Through June.

Scherves Studio—General print show.

Copley Society—Oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

"I Pick Men who Know How to Save Money"



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"The people we like to hire are those who know how to save their money. They make better men."

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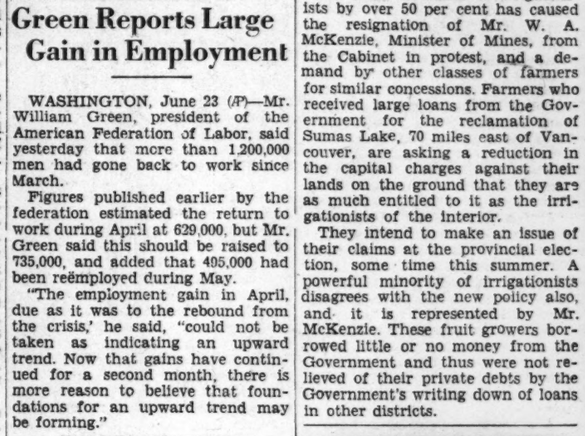

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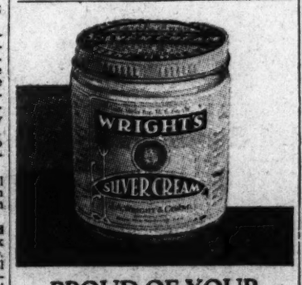

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Model for Trade Pact Sought By World Chamber

Duty Assigned to London Conference at Recent Vienna Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The best service which the World Economic Conference can render is to work out the precise terms of international trade agreements. This done, the conference should leave the individual nations to conclude as many of these "model" agreements as possible.

This is the view shared by 700 leading business men who attended the recent congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here. They debated the same general problems that confront the World Economic Conference. The congress held that the best way of fixing the rates of exchange between countries was by mutual linking of currencies with gold.

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics explained that the real difficulties of pegging the exchange rates lay in two separate problems: First, in the immediate effects that this action would have, and second, in the difficulty of arriving at the correct rate.

Effects of "Flying Balances"

The first difficulty, Professor Gregory said, was caused by the balances of short-term money, which always fly from one depreciated currency to another. He implied that if there was a likelihood of any one rate of exchange rising, large stocks of money would be transferred to that country from other money markets. These "flying balances" were equally ready to leave when the rate stopped rising, or when it was possible for them to earn a bigger profit by speculating in a rise in the exchange elsewhere. In the view of several economists, it was the magnitude of these short-term balances that led Great Britain to leave the gold standard.

Professor Gregory's second point suggested the difficulty of fixing upon the right rates of exchange. These rates had to be not only not too high nor too low but they also had to be acceptable to all the countries concerned.

With each country apt to press for a rate which best suits its particular position, the congress suggested that the matter should be left in the hands of the central banks.

A division in opinion at the congress occurred over the best method of reducing tariff walls. The bone of contention was the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. This clause, which in recent years has been increasingly used in trade treaties, was first developed in the free trade era of the 1870's, to help reduce barriers to international trade.

Treaty Benefits Annulled

A strong minority at the congress maintained that the right of specified nations to enjoy advantages of any trade treaty changes by nations in whose treaties most-favored-nation clauses were provided, had become a hindrance rather than a help.

It was, they said, foolish to expect in a period of depression that any one country will contract a trade agreement with another country on the understanding that the benefits received may be handed on to others. This, they contended, annulled the whole effect of the treaty. It was added that if the most-favored-nation clause were not abandoned and its place taken by bilateral treaties, no tariff truce could be effective.

On the other side the necessity of exclusively bilateral treaties was held to be fallacious, as foreign trade could not be safeguarded by trying to balance the trade accounts of two countries separately. The opinion was widely expressed that recovery of individual nations was impossible on clearly nationalistic lines and that the long-range view of the trade position was necessary.

Crew of Flying Boat Wins U.S. Gold Medal For Rescue From Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The United States Treasury Department gold medal for life-saving will be presented for the first time to an aviation crew for heroic rescue at sea. The recipients will be Lieut.-Commander Carl C. Von Paulsen, Lieut. William L. Foley, William D. Pinkston, first aviation machinist mate, James R. Orndorff, chief aviation machinist mate, and Thomas S. McKenzie, radio operator, all of Dinner Key coast guard aviation base at Miami, at ceremonies being planned by Miami aviation officials.

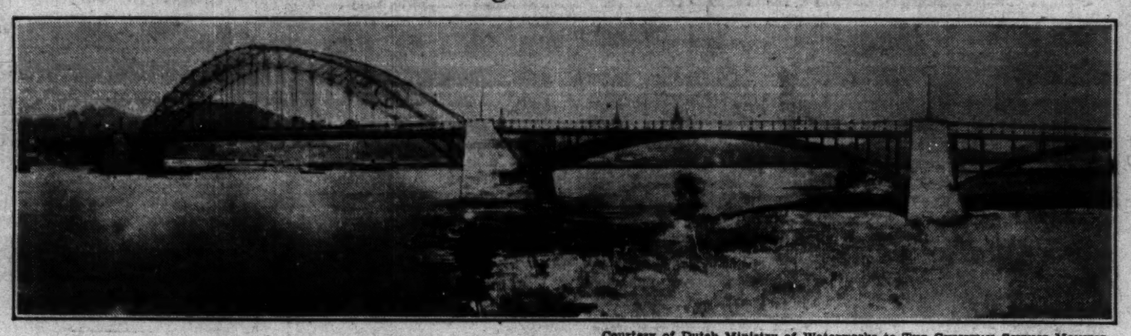
The awards are made in recognition of a heroic rescue of Paul Long, adrift at sea in a leaky boat 12 miles off the Florida coast, on New Year's Day. The five guardsmen in the coast guard flying boat, Arcturus, took off in a heavy storm to save him. Sighting the man in a semi-conscious condition, radio queries from the plane showed the nearest vessel, a coast guard patrol boat, to be 85 miles distant. As the plane circled over the craft, Commander Von Paulsen decided he could not be left without assistance until the arrival of the coast guard cutter and decided to set his plane down.

As the Arcturus slid to the water, a wave damaged the tip wing float. While the huge twin-motored aircraft bounced like a cork, McKenzie jumped overboard and cut away the wreckage. With the clearance of the float, the extra weight on the other wing threw the ship at an angle that threatened the other wing. Orndorff and Pinkston crawled out of the cockpit and through seas washing over the wing, fought their way to the tip to give the plane balance.

With the airship on a fair level as the two men hung desperately to the wing, Commander Von Paulsen taxied the plane to the leaky boat. Long was unable to help himself. Lieutenant Foley, leaning out of the cockpit, after a number of failures lassoed Long and pulled him into the plane. Commander Von Paulsen tried to fight his way out of the heavy seas. As he took off, another wave smashed an aileron control and he was forced to set the Arcturus down again.

Night was on the crew of the disabled craft and the tide and the wind sent the plane toward shore. Through the breakers Commander Von Paulsen worked the Arcturus, which was being pounded to pieces under the heavy swells, and toward midnight the plane grounded on the beach near Vero. Flares were sent up. United States customs agents patrolling the beach sighted the distress signals.

Arch of 800 Feet Distinguishes New Structure in Holland



Courtesy of Dutch Ministry of Waterworks to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGE OVER RIVER WAAL, NEAR NIJMEGEN, HAS TOTAL LENGTH OF 2200 FEET.

Four Big Bridges Aid Employment In Dutch Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A scheme for building four giant river bridges in the Netherlands to better communications and at the same time lessen unemployment is in progress. The largest project is the bridge over the river Waal, near Nijmegen, now in course of construction, which is to be one of the largest arched bridges in Europe.

The Nijmegen bridge has a single arch, providing a passage for shipping over a width of 800 feet. The passage height is 82 feet, or 36 feet above the highest water level ever registered here. Owing to the soft condition of the ground this enterprise is proving a difficult engineering problem.

On each side of the arch there are two additional spans of 320 feet and 240 feet each. The highest part of the central arch is 150 feet above the level of the bridge. There will be separate roads for traffic over this bridge, a highway 40 feet wide, having on each side a path of 13 feet wide for cyclists and pedestrians. The total length of the bridge will be 2200 feet, the weight of the iron needed for the upper construction is 7400 tons and the total cost will amount to 5,000,000 florins (about 2,000,000 gold dollars).

A three-span bridge across the lower Rhine near Arnhem is another part of the program. This one is of smaller dimensions, having a central span of 400 feet and on each side another span of 165 feet. Together with the adjoining viaduct the total length will be 2000 feet, the cost will amount to 4,000,000 florins (about 1,600,000 gold dollars), while 4900 tons of iron will be used for the construction, that is to be completed by 1935.

The Netherlands Government is paying the main share of the expense involved and is financing the whole scheme, but the province and the cities of Arnhem and Nijmegen are also paying a share.

Greece Restricts Foreign Laborers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — Foreigners older than 18 who arrive in Greece and have the intention to stay more than 30 days, are now obliged to obtain special permission from the police. The duration of the permit will be equal to the duration marked in their passports by consular agencies. A prolongation may be obtained by making special application to the police.

Visitors from abroad, whether or not they are more than 18, are not allowed to practice any trade or engage themselves in any enterprise without having previously obtained special permission to do so. Any change of residence for a period exceeding two months must be reported to police authorities. Those who do not conform to these regulations are subject to a fine amounting to from 500 to 5000 drachmas (from about $3.50 to $35), and imprisonment of from 10 days to three months.

A similar punishment will be meted out to the employers of foreigners who do not possess a permit of labor from the competent ministry.

New Trial Granted To Alabama Negro

ATHENS, Ala., June 23 (AP)—A new trial was granted to Heywood Patterson, one of nine Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case yesterday by an Alabama trial court—the same one that senteneed him to capital punishment April 9 when he was convicted.

Judge James E. Horton set aside Patterson's conviction on contention the testimony of the prosecutrix was not corroborated and "bears on its face indications of improbability and is contradicted by other evidence." "Constitutional law still prevails in Alabama," said Mr. George W. Chamlee Sr. of Chattanooga, one of defense counsel, when the decision was announced.

Judge Horton said after the hearing that trial of the case would not be set before late August or in September. He held yesterday that the evidence in the case "greatly preponderates in favor of the defendant."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Bonnie B. Letz, Illinois.
F. L. Letz, Illinois.
B. A. Matheson, Pennsylvania.
Jean M. Matheson Pennsylvania.
G. E Matheson, Pennsylvania.
J. Alan Matheson, Pennsylvania.
Norman E. Matheson, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. E. G. Mingo, Washington.
E. G. Mingo, Washington.
Mrs. Lou McKenzie, New York.
Mrs. Eleanor W. Palmer, Texas.
Mrs. Daisy D. Edmiston, Texas.
Miss Audrey M. Davis, Switzerland.
Miss Eliza Garland, New York.
Mrs. B. M. McDonald, California.
Mrs. Maude L. McCready, Illinois.
Mrs. Alice Merrill, Ohio
Miss Hazel Beckwith, Ohio.
Mrs. J. E. Williamson, England.
J. E. Williamson, England.
Mrs. Ines C. Thomas, Italy.
Ruth Rodriguez, New York.
May Rodriguez, New York.
Clara H. Parkhurst, New Jersey.
Grace C. Nares, New York.
Burton Alexander, Pennsylvania.
Clara A. Blossom, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Florence T. Waller, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Aleanor Lord Drury, Rhode Island.
Henry C Drury, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Besse B. Kimbark, Ohio.
Mrs. Gertrude T. Buchanan, Iowa.

To Enforce Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Retail merchants who, after July 1, when North Carolina's 3 per cent general sales tax becomes effective, undertake to absorb the tax and fail to include it in the sales price will be guilty of a misdemeanor, according to a statement issued by Mr. A. J. Maxwell, State Commissioner of Revenue. All retail merchants, he pointed out, are required under the law to pass the tax on to the consumer.

Alabama Loses Gasoline Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23—Alabama lost its fight to collect a gasoline tax from cities and counties in the State on gasoline purchased by them, placed in storage tanks and withdrawn for city and county purposes, respectively, when the Alabama Supreme Court last week upheld judgment of the Circuit Court in the test case of the State vs. the City of Montgomery.

It was ruled by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice A. B. Foster that to levy the gasoline tax and collect it from the city would constitute indirect taxation of property owned by the city, and be a violation of section 91 of the constitution, which prohibits taxation of the properties of the State, counties and municipalities.

The test case consisted of a suit filed by the State in the Montgomery Circuit Court, for recovery from the city of $2,616.21, claimed to be done by the city as gasoline tax on gasoline purchased outside of the State, imported into the State, stored by the city in its own tanks, and withdrawn from such storage by the city and used in its governmental pursuits.

Alabamans Rally To Support Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23—People throughout Alabama between now and July 18 will learn the truth about the State's financial condition and hear reasons why they should uphold Alabama's honor by voting for the warrant validating amendment, and provide a means of paying an honest debt by voting for an income tax to be paid by those who can afford it.

News has reached here that rallies were being planned in many sections of Alabama, and organizations perfected to carry the truth about the two amendments into every beat. Members of the Legislature, private citizens and Governor Miller himself are taking the stump to give the people the facts.

Alabama Women to Play Part in Dry Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., June 23—Women are going to play an important part in the question of whether or not Alabama is going to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The campaign for and against repeal began assuming feminine aspects here this week when women leaders began entering the fight.

Dry forces have announced Mrs. Lillian Dixon will qualify as a candidate on the state-at-large ticket. She is past president and district representative of the W. C. T. U. and chairman of the executive committee of the Alliance Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Restoration Work Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The Rockefeller Restoration will begin work at once on a $750,000 program, which includes a new station for the power company serving the city, an entirely new street on the north side of the city, one mile long, the rebuilding of historic Duke of Gloucester Street from College to Capitol, in order to place all wiring for utility lines underground and resurfacing the street. In addition to all this the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad depot, with its other facilities, will be moved to another location, to allow proper landscaping of the Governor's Palace grounds.

Gambling Condemned In Australian Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The public questions committee of the Congregational Union of Australia and New Zealand, reporting to the annual assembly which is sitting here, dealt with gambling, drink, desecration of the Sabbath and cinemas.

"All the state committees have tackled the hydra-headed evil of gambling," the report says, "but the governments, in the main, seem impotent to deal with it in any resolute fashion. Evidently it brings grist to the mill and they shut their eyes to its ethical and economic tragedy.

On Sunday observance the committee said: "We view with increasing alarm the growing inroads upon the sanctity of the Lord's Day." The report also called for reform in pictures shown at matinees to children, and then added: "The drink problem still is with us. Australia and New England spent about £40,000,000 upon this evil last year. It is the greatest menace of our national life. These two countries are spending nearly £1,000,000 weekly on drink, gambling and racing, and a large proportion of the crimes committed are clearly traceable to this trinity of evils." The report closed with a hope that a great united public questions conference will be held in Sydney or Melbourne in the near future.

Roumanians Find Large Market For Bacon in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — When Englishmen sit down to their breakfast very few realize that their cherished bacon may come from Roumania. They think of Roumania as a land of oil and grain. But of late Roumanian pork raisers have entered the field of competition for the breakfast bacon market, and they are aided by Englishmen and English capital. The Danes will not have it all to themselves.

Pork raising heretofore has been left principally to the peasant, but the new undertaking is in the hands of the boyard, who has imported the Yorkshire pig from England and equipped himself with English installations for the curing of bacon.

Shipment abroad is made via Poland's new port, Gdynia. Because of the cost of transportation within Roumania, or through other countries other than Poland, pig raising for the English market is for the present confined to the northern part of the country.

Labrador Cows Taught to Eat Moss; Mixed-In Molasses Does the Trick

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—How can you teach a cow to eat moss? The answer is, "Mix in a little molasses." This is the way Sir Wilfred Grenfell does it up in Labrador and for the first time fishermen's families in that ice-bound country can afford cow's milk.

"Always before it was too expensive to keep cows because there was nothing for them to eat," said Sir Wilfred, who, with Lady Grenfell, visited the exhibit of the International Grenfell Association at a Century of Progress recently.

"You see," said Sir Wilfred as he sat autographing some of his books in the exhibit booth, "eight goats were sent from Chicago to Labrador some years ago. They were called the goat brigade and were a great help, but I have always wanted the people to have cow's milk.

"One day last year a woman from Norway told me that she taught her cows to eat the mosses by putting just a little molasses with them. I tried it and sure enough, the cows like the molasses and gradually are willing to eat the mosses. As mosses are plentiful in Labrador we look forward to being able to keep cows there."

Then he autographed more books, putting in a few extra strokes of the pen to make a little sketch of his steamer Strathcona passing an iceberg, or a lone dog howling at the moon beyond the frozen wastes.

Soon a whole crowd of boys were hovering about the booth, for it was children's day at the fair. Some boys had already read Sir Wilfred's books and came round to shake his hand. Others wanted him to sign his name on some souvenir they were cherishing. A high school boy informed him that he had been required to read one of his books in school.

Sir Wilfred's desk was spread with handcraft made in the northern country. There were napkin-rings carved from walrus' tusks, polar bears made of ivory, teams of dogs pulling sleds made of wood and painted, and other articles which are made by the people of Labrador in return for food and clothing.

"The future of our country depends upon visitors," said Sir Wilfred. "We are encouraging tourist steamers to come to Labrador. There they can see fjords, icebergs, Eskimos without even crossing the ocean. For the first time a reliable map is being prepared of the Labrador coast. This will aid in tourists' visits. We are expecting five tourist steamers this summer."

Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell spent two days at the exhibit of the International Grenfell Association in the Hall of Social Science and will soon be on their way back to Labrador.

Federal Plan Includes New Mobile Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., June 23—Mobile's proposed new $500,000 federal building and custom house is included in President Roosevelt's $3,000,000,000 public construction program; and bids for its erection probably will be asked in the next 45 days.

Plans were prepared for the building by Mobile architects early in March. Later the Government purchased the site adjacent to the post-office building. While the architect's plans have been in the hands of the treasury department for several weeks, and have been approved by heads of various departments that will occupy space in the building, no definite word has come out of Washington as to their status until the announcement this week.

Raftsmen and Lumbermen Hold Old-Time Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COOK FOREST, Penna., June 23—Memory of the glorious exploits of other years on Pennsylvania's rivers was revived yesterday when a race of hardy men again gathered for the annual reunion of the Old-Time Raftsmen and Lumbermen of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

A bit gray and bald, they immediately got to the heart of their business—the swapping of some tall tales about the "good old days" of floating logs downstream to "Smoky Town," now better known as Pittsburgh. Thrilling stories were told of hauling timber through the forest to the turbulent waters of the Clarion River, where they were fashioned into rafts and boats and floated down to meet the Allegheny and be carried on to Pittsburgh.

IN OLD
QUEBEC

JUST OVERNIGHT AWAY!

HE drives a *calèche*, as his fathers did before him. But that's *YOU* in the motor, bound back to the Chateau . . . back from the 18-hole course at Montmorency, or a pilgrimage at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, a camera-prowl through the countryside, or to the Ile d' Orleans where oxen plough . . . How about grilled Saguenay salmon for lunch—*Chateau Style*—or brook trout (all in season) with the real thing in *crêpes Suzette* for dessert. And tonight music on Dufferin Terrace, or a dance—couldn't be gayer, brighter! This *is* the life! Just 15 hours away to a hotel of High-Scale Hospitality — at *Low Scaled* Cost!

REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIP RAIL FARES.

Reservations from Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., New York; 405 Boylston St., Boston; 1500 Locust St., Phila., or write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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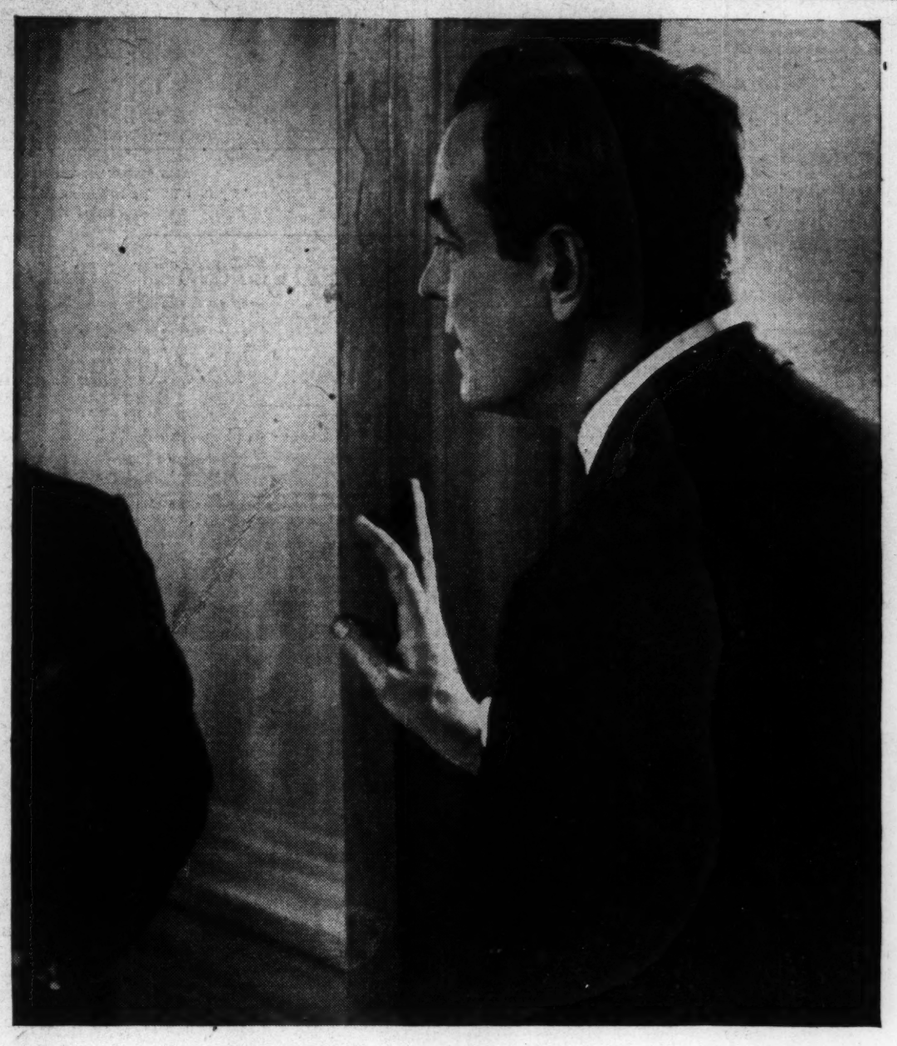

"No—I'm going to get another Cadillac"

This happened just the other day in Chicago.

It became known that a Cadillac owner was in the market for a new motor car, his old car having seen several years of service.

Immediately, he was besieged to purchase motor cars of every description. Most persistent of all were the salesmen representing the price group immediately below Cadillac and LaSalle.

All the familiar arguments were used to influence him—mostly, of course, centering around the idea of a slightly lower first-cost.

Yet, in spite of all inducements, the Cadillac owner refused to be interested.

To one and all, he told the same story—"No—I'm going to get another Cadillac."

He didn't bother to explain his decision, for he is a very busy man with time at a premium. But it just happens that we know what was in his mind—for he was kind enough to tell us when he came to take delivery of his new Cadillac.

In the past, he had owned several cars of different makes. None of them quite satisfied him. Always, he was looking for something better and more satisfactory.

Then, one day, he bought a Cadillac—and it was a revelation. It was precisely the car he had been looking for. There was something about the way it ran, the way it handled, the way it rode, that satisfied him completely.

He never tired of this car. In fact, the more he drove it, the better he liked it. Now and then, he used to drive his friends' cars—some of them expensive ones. And he was always glad to be back again at the wheel of his Cadillac.

Eventually, he bought his second Cadillac. And the story repeated itself.

So now, when he was ready to buy yet another car, he wanted a Cadillac. Why even consider buying anything else?

His decision unquestionably saved him from disappointment—for, once a man has grown accustomed to a Cadillac, it is impossible to find a substitute. Other cars may give him transportation; but they can never provide that deep-seated feeling of satisfaction to which he has grown accustomed as a Cadillac owner.

It may be that the contrary has happened, but we do not know of a single instance where a man has exchanged a Cadillac for another car—and has been completely satisfied with his choice. It just seems that no other car can take the place of a Cadillac.

LaSalle prices begin at $2245 f. o. b. Detroit . . . Cadillac at $2695 . . . G. M. A. C. terms available on any model

CADILLAC

STANDARD OF THE WORLD . . . A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Phillips Academy To Revise Course On Liberal Basis

Latin Loses 'Compulsory' Stigma but Is Taught At Andover School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., June 23—Phillips Academy, Andover, stronghold of the classics, has taken the lead among prominent New England preparatory schools in making Latin no longer compulsory for every student. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, newly-elected headmaster, today announced a "new Andover plan," involving a considerably liberalized curriculum. There is a shift in emphasis, under this plan, away from merely specific preparation for college admission toward greater stress upon education as a continuous cultural growth.

According to the new curriculum, the objective of a sound classical education is to be retained, but recognition is made that there are certain boys for whom the classics "are neither necessary nor desirable." Phillips Academy previously has required two years' study of Latin.

The plan is still designed to provide admission to every reputable American college. It has altered the requirements in mathematics, so trigonometry and geometry are no longer compulsory. It has made three additions to the course of study. A continuous course in history will be required of every boy—the first year, Ancient, the second, Modern European, the third English and the fourth American, and with the latter will come consideration of civil government, economics and current events. The study of history will be correlated with the courses in the classics.

There is to be an increase in the work in the natural sciences. A course in elementary natural science will be required and at least one year of either biology, chemistry or physics.

Compulsory courses in the appreciation of the fine arts, especially architecture, painting and music, will be established. In connection with these courses, the Addison Gallery of American Art is to be extensively used.

In general, the new program is intended to make the course of study less conventional, to increase the amount of classroom work, to reduce the extent of outside study and to give the boy a workable culture in relation to the world around him.

There is a lessened emphasis on the study of foreign languages. The minimum requirement now becomes three years of one language and two years of another. Courses will be built around Latin and Greek, Latin and French, Latin and German, and French and German. In each course Greek may be substituted for Latin.

The new curriculum will go into effect next September for the members of the two lower classes, and will be in full operation within two years.

Teachers' College Confers 212 Degrees

Despite salary cuts of Boston teachers, more of them this year took extension degree-bearing courses and received degrees than ever before. This fact was revealed at the commencement exercises of Teachers' College yesterday. Mr. Arthur Reilly, chairman of the school committee, conferred 212 degrees.

The degree of Bachelor of Education was awarded to 21 members of the class of 1933, and that of Bachelor of Science in Education was granted to 33 members. Of the class of 1932, 32 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education and 46 received the degree of Master of Education. Degrees were also given to 80 teachers in service. The address was delivered by Mr. Arthur L. Gould, assistant superintendent of schools.

The second largest class in the history of English High School was graduated last night at Tremont Temple. The class numbered 636 members. The diplomas were presented by Mr. Maurice J. Tobin, school committeeman, and the Rev. Flint M. Bissell '83, presented the Franklin medals.

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Twin Sweater Sets

$3 set

It's smartest now to have your sweaters match and to wear them in pairs! A smart cardigan that you can button right up to your throat fits over a short sleeved slipon. White and pastels.

Mail and telephone orders filled

Street Floor

Hitler Blow Falls Upon Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

action was begun against the entire Bavarian People's Party, to which many of them belong.

This action has taken the form of house searches on wide scale by the police who had been seizing papers and making other investigations The object of these investigations, it is explained, is to ascertain the facts concerning the alleged complicity of the Bavarian People's Party in the anti-National Socialist movement by Christian Socialists in Austria.

Meanwhile further steps are announced in regard to the Stahlhelm, the gray uniformed volunteers founded by Herr Franz Seldte, Labor Minister. The Stahlhelm, which hitherto has been independent, is now to be brought definitely into the National Socialist ranks. All of its junior branches, including those for boys, are to be absorbed into corresponding storm and defense groups of brown uniformed National Socialist volunteers. It has also been ordered that members of adult Steel Helmet detachments which remain are not to belong to any political party other than National Socialists.

Fascist-Roman Catholic Strife Shown by Clash In Streets of Munich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—Conversion of Germany into a "one party" nation, allowing little scope for any political group other than the National Socialists, was emphasized in a recent conflict between the Fascists and Roman Catholics here.

The affair, marked by considerable street brawling and unpleasant incident, culminated in the premature adjournment of the Roman Catholic Congress of Apprentices and Journeymen.

Despite the conflicting reports which attempt to fix responsibility for the clashes between delegates and members of Herr Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirt Army, the official police statement indicated that the clashes assumed disturbing proportions.

The congress, drawing nearly 30,000 delegates, included representatives from all parts of Germany, from the United States, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and England. The organization is one through which the Roman Catholic Church influences the artisans. Young people enter it after completing school, thus remaining in touch with the ecclesiastics. The organization includes various sections, each one devoted to some particular handicraft.

At first the congress was prohibited by the Bavarian Government on the ground that it involved "party politics."

Promoters of the gathering appealed and a compromise was reached. The meeting was to be free from political propaganda and confined to inclosed premises, no street decorations or processions being allowed.

The arrangement proved unsuccessful. Even though Herr Franz von Papen, the Vice-Chancellor, was a guest at the sessions, the Government charged that it was being transformed into a demonstration against the National Socialists. An order was issued prohibiting the wearing of the orange shirts which constituted the uniform of the delegates. It was contended that these too closely approached the "brown shirts" of the Hitler Storm Troops.

Ministers of the Bavarian Government "regretted" the clashes which resulted from enforcing the uniform order and instituted an investigation. Declaration that perpetrators would be punished "if guilt can be proved" recalls the current difficulty of obtaining impartial witnesses in cases growing out of political disturbances.

Opposition to Hitlerism Made on Religious Basis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 22—The serious Munich disorders have not only aroused indignation here but given stimulus to the Roman Catholic movement in Austria. Hitlerite attacks upon Roman Catholic groups have led Government and patriotic groups in return to appeal to religious feeling in the Austrian fight against National Socialism.

The National Socialists are pictured as attacking the church in the same way as Communisits and Socialists.

The overwhelming majority of people in this country are Roman Catholics, and since the advent of Hitlerism in Germany they have begun to look upon their land as major central European defender of Roman Catholicism.

A Roman Catholic Day is being planned on an extensive scale and although no Roman Catholics from the Reich can attend, it will serve as a general protest against the Hitler movement.

The House of Seven Gables
SALEM, MASS.

attracts thousands of visitors every year. They climb its secret staircase. They walk in its beautiful garden.

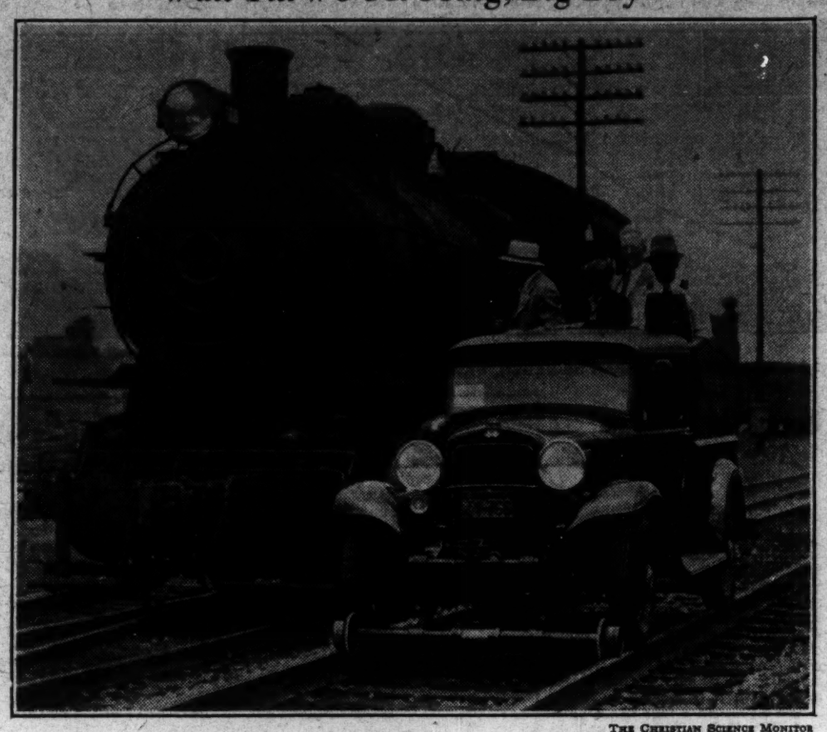
The Hathaway House (1682) stands in the garden at the water's edge. (See picture.) Its guest rooms combine, at reasonable rates, antique furnishings with modern comfort.

The Tea Room

Special meals and shore dinners are served in the garden or in the quaint little Tea House. Delicious home cooking. Reasonable prices. Open 12-7:30 p. m.

The House of Seven Gables is Open All the Year
The Other Houses from June 16-Sept. 17

'Wait Till We Get Going, Big Boy'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK ADOPTS TRACK RUNNERS

Pennsylvania Railroad System Equips Motorcar With Adjustable Wheels Capable of Running Either on Standard Steel Rails or Motor Highways.

Austrians Prove Hitlerites' Part In Bomb Terror

Vienna Trains Corps of Civil Servants to Replace Fascists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 22 — An official charge that the Hitler party in Germany instigated the political violence in Austria, culminating in a bomb attack on a marching line of auxiliary police at Krems, is contained in police reports issued here today.

The police declare that the perpetrators of most of the acts of terror are under arrest and that confessions and material evidence prove beyond doubt that the whole campaign of violence was planned and carried out by the National Socialist Party.

The conviction in government circles here that the whole of the National Socialist activity in Austria has been directed from Berlin has just been strengthened by a public statement by the Barvarian Minister of the Interior, Herr Adolf Wagner, who is quoted as having asserted that he is authorized to declare that Herr Hitler covers the activity of his party leaders in Austria 100 per cent. The Hitler party's official correspondence bureau, meanwhile has announced that the Austrian National Socialists are still under Reich leadership.

Vigorous repressive measures which the Hitler Government has just taken against Roman Catholic political organizations in Germany are interpreted as reprisals against suppression of National Socialist activity here. This alleged aggression of the German Hitlerites, expressing itself in so many acts of coercion or open violence, is steadily driving new recruits into Austria's newly formed Fatherland Front, which supports Government and Austrian independence.

In order to form a more loyal body of state officials and to prepare substitutes for National Socialists who are being dismissed from service, the Government has announced that it will appoint 1200 new civil servants, on approval, who will later be given regular positions. National Socialists even who have been elected to office are not to be permitted to serve further.

All these measures, however, have not stopped Hitlerist activity here. In place of the swastika, which has been banned, the Hitlerites wear blue cornflowers, and instead of regular Hitler papers they publish and sell special dailies which are difficult to forbid since they appear each day under a new name.

The Hitlerites consider Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor, a tyrant defying the desires of the majority of the nation and are determined to make any sacrifice for triumph of the national will. Dr. Dollfuss, on the other hand, is considered a political champion by millions of Roman Catholics in south Germany, while Herr Hitler is being idolized as champion by multitudes of restless youth in Austria.

Lake George

UNSURPASSED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD. Before arranging your vacation, get leaflet picturing 35 shore cottages near Bolton, rented furnished, season $275.00 up; week $20.00 up. Week ends (except July and August), $6.00 up. Reference.
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(Owner). Ballston Spa. N. Y.

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New Truck to Run On Rails or Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 23—An automobile truck that operates equally as well on rails as it does on a concrete road has made its advent in the railroad world, and is getting its first practical tests on the tracks of the Pennsylvania System, between Oakmont and Verona, in this State.

Whether these tests will mean the eventual utilization of the new vehicle on freight and passenger transportation must remain for the future to decide, because officials of the railroad refused to comment. Their explanation was that the truck would be used for track maintenance work. Operation of the "railroad" truck is very simple—so simple that railroad engineers are wondering why they didn't think of it before this. It is equipped with four small auxiliary steel wheels—two in front and two behind—having deep flanges.

As the truck comes upon a railroad track, its four rubber-tired wheels are aligned with the steel rails and the flanges are lowered. These small steel wheels do not touch the rails, but keep the rubber-tired wheels on the track by their flanges. Less than two minutes is required to adjust the truck from road to rail service. If further tests prove satisfactory, the truck will be used by track supervisors and foremen in handling tools, materials and supplies on track repair jobs.

Iowa Farmers Get Suspended Sentences

PRIMGHAR, Iowa, June 23 (AP)—Suspension of one-day sentences for 20 northwest Iowa farmers for participating in farm disturbances here was granted late yesterday by Judge Earl Peters until the State Supreme Cour could review the cases.

Although Judge Peters had insisted when he imposed sentence that the farmers charged with contempt of court should begin immediately to serve their sentences, he reversed this decision after a conference with rival attorneys.

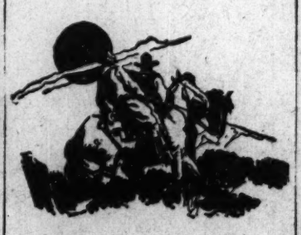
Meanwhile, a quick clean-up of the prosecution of the 20 who were arrested for clubbing sheriffs' deputies at a farm mortgage foreclosure sale, April 27, was seen when three pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice. They were given a one-year suspended jail sentence.

Utility Proposes Rate Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Utilities Company has voluntarily proposed reduction of domestic lighting rates in a petition to the Public Service Commission.

Ranch Vacations



FOR an outing to please the whole family, there's nothing to compare with a Dude Ranch in the cool Montana-Wyoming Rockies. Ranch rates are exceedingly reasonable this season. Would you like our "Ranch Vacations" album? We'll send you one, gladly, on request.

Address or call at any of these Northern Pacific offices: NEW YORK—560 5th Ave; BOSTON—236 Old South Bldg; PHILADELPHIA—926 Fidelity-Phila. Trust Bldg. Or write E. E. Nelson, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

For Travel in the West, We Commend to You the New
NORTH COAST LIMITED

'Juniors' Warned Of Weaknesses In City Government

Urged to Eliminate Non-essential Activities at Trade Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23—basic weaknesses in municipal government must be eradicated if general municipal bankruptcy is to be avoided, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was warned at its fourteenth annual convention here yesterday.

Mr. Leroy D. Owens, of Los Angeles, Calif., presenting the report of his committee on municipal taxation, specified that the number of layers of government must be reduced. This can be accomplished, he explained, by the elimination of non-essential governmental activities and by effecting economies through consolidation of departments.

"It is essential that the structure of government be changed so that responsibility for inefficiency cannot be avoided," Mr. Owen added, "and the pressure of minorities removed from governing officials. Representation must be limited to taxpayers other than city employees."

Formation of municipal bonded indebtedness should be possible only when approved by 75 per cent of those taxpayers who must repay the obligation, it was stated by the committee. It was agreed also that the tax exemption feature should be eliminated from all municipal bonds.

"Efficient and economical government cannot be obtained merely by changing the structure or providing safeguards, but necessitates that those who pay for government shall develop a sound program and shall put this into effect by obtaining control of the government," Mr. Owen stated.

It was shown in the report that municipal expenditures last year amounted to $7,800,000,000, which is about 52 per cent of the total cost of government in the United States.

In a written message, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, urged the junior business executives to render important service to the Government in carrying to effect the new industrial lineup visioned under the Industrial Recovery Act.

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Two sea-cooled courses, with springy turf that meanders along the shore . . . a famous 18-hole that takes pretty playing even from the experts . . . a dandy 9-hole that gives the beginners plenty of thrills. But lots of other things to do, too . . . tennis, riding, fishing, swimming, bowling on the green. A Casino with gaiety and dancing. Movies, bridge or Contract . . . according to your tastes! And the hospitable, Queen Anne-style Algonquin Hotel knows how to content your tastes in food and service and keep you lapped in comfort.

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A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Pict-O-Grams

ANSWERS

1. Reykjavik.
2. The quetzal is the standard currency of Guatemala.
3. A quick drying and waterproof oil used in the manufacture of paints and other products.
4. James M. Barrie.
5. 33 pounds.

Roosevelt Boys Get On Board Schooner; Tenants Harbor Next

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, June 23 (AP)—Joined by his two younger sons and a friend, A. Y. Paul of Philadelphia, President Roosevelt today set out in the 45-foot schooner Amberjack II for Tenants Harbor, near Rockland. The President spent the night at anchor in Chandlers Cove, near Portland.

Informed in lengthy dispatches of development at the London Conference, Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as highly gratified at the present status.

The President proudly displayed a ship's clock presented to him at the Chandlers Cove retreat by Mrs. Charles T. Donoghue, Democratic National Committeewoman, in behalf of Democratic women of Maine. He acknowledged the gift by wireless and told of his pleasure at being in Maine waters. Governor Brann of Maine will meet the President at Eastport next Friday.

Skipper Roosevelt is dividing his crew of nine into three watches, using six on the Amberjack and sleeping three, on off watches, on the Bernadou. The sun was shining brightly for today's 9 o'clock departure with a northwest wind prevailing.

Layman Is Elected Headmaster of Eton; To Succeed Alington

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Precedent was broken right and left by the Provost and Fellows of Eton in appointing Mr. Claude Aurelius Elliott as headmaster of the college in succession to Dr. C. A. Alington.

Mr. Elliott is a layman—the first to hold the post for over 100 years. He is the only old Etonian during the last 70 years to return as head to his old school. He has never before been a schoolmaster.

When, however, he takes up his new duties in September at England's famous school, he will bring with him valuable new assets at a time when the economic and social order is undergoing a change even in England's most tradition-bound boys' school.

Mr. Elliott has won fame for himself as Senior Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. An able administrator, young, possessed of a keen sense of humor, he is also an expert mountaineer and oarsman, and a member of both the Alpine and the Leander Clubs.

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MONEY FOR YOUR OLD STOVE

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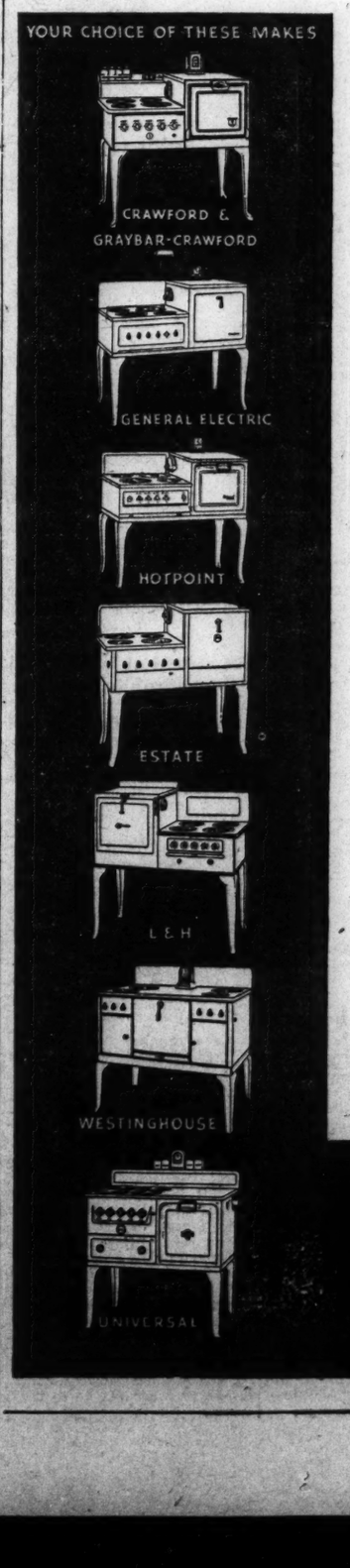


BUY a new electric range *now* and we will give you $20 for your present range, regardless of its type, age, or working condition.

That's the gist of the amazing electric range offer we are making for a limited time only. There are nine ranges of different makes—all of them beautiful, modern, fast-working electric ranges—to choose from.

We have also other ranges on which this special offer does not hold, but on *any* of these we will allow you 10% cash discount. On some makes, this will amount to more than $20.

Time flies! Make up your mind today. See your local electric range dealer or visit your Edison Shop at once. Remember, the time is short. Act immediately and you'll have no regrets.

- The Boston Edison Company will install and wire these ranges—without cost—for Edison Service Customers (except in a few cases due to location). Small down payment. Balance monthly.
- **This $20 allowance is available at the Edison Shops or other stores that carry any of the ranges shown here.**

See your local dealer on this offer. Ask him about it.

Patriotism Built Upon Parades And Rifles Criticized

Wellesley Speaker Urges the Promotion of New Ideals in Schools

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 23—Development of a new set of symbols and slogans for patriotic holidays as one means of making the world a "harmonious community" was advocated by Mr. Tucker P. Smith, secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, New York, in an address to the second annual New England Institute of International Relations here today.

About 150 teachers, students, and peace workers from all parts of the United States are attending the 10-day school, which is under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

Speaking on "Military Training in Our Educational System," Mr. Smith urged the gathering of pacifists to promote new ideas of patriotism in schools and colleges throughout the world, many of which compel students to take courses in militarism on the grounds that it is "patriotic."

Built on Gun-Handling

The type of patriotism built up in parades and gun-handling is so tied up with military methods itself that it blinds boys to what patriotism really is, he continued. Today it is a widening sense of loyalty not only to one country, but to all nations. This and this alone will make that cooperative world community which is fast becoming a reality instead of a long-cherished dream.

Mr. Smith criticized all forms of military training in public schools and colleges. He said that the War Department should not have control over any part of public education. Militarism in education not only puts the nationalism viewpoint forward but prevents other views from being presented, he pointed out. Answering those who claim that military drill is a physical benefit to boys, the speaker declared that not enough time is devoted to this type of training to be of much physical value. Then again, he continued, it was introduced before the modern methods of physical education became known.

The peace delegates were told to go back to their communities and urge school authorities to substitute more up-to-date courses for military periods. If complete abolishment of military training cannot be accomplished, certainly it should be made optional, Mr. Smith said. Perhaps a boy would much rather take a course in international relations instead, which "would do more for him than any military course could," he went on. Parents, churches and other community groups could do a lot toward outlawing militarism in education if they would bring pressure to bear upon the proper authorities, Mr. Smith asserted.

Blinds the Masses

"It is internationalism or chaos for our world," the peace educator declared. "Nationalism blinds the masses to the real causes of wars and depressions, conceals the mutual interdependence of nations, and, when coupled with modern militarism, points our minds toward the wrong enemy.

"One of the most encouraging signs today," he continued, "is the large number of teachers and students who are opposing military training and other barbaric practices in schools and colleges. These pioneers of a new day must be supported by every citizen who wants either peace or prosperity.

"Unless we quickly substitute courses in the problems and methods of building a world community of coöperating nations for military drill, flag drill and all the other propaganda devices of nationalism and militarism, there is no hope that the next generation will be able to correct the faults of the last. A machine civilization cannot function on a national basis.

"The Siamese twins, nationalism and militarism, are to be found at the heart of every great international problem today. Whether we attack imperialism, tariffs and armaments or attempt international cooperation in raising wages, stabilizing currencies and settling economic or political disputes, we find nationalism blocking progress."

Individual Responsibility

At the first public evening lecture of the institute held in Alumnae Hall last night, Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, director of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, an organization established to promote better relationships between Germany and the United States, spoke to a large audience on "The Individual Responsibility for World Peace."

"The world is lifted to higher levels by the faith of an individual, and not by groups," Dr. Thomas declared, pointing out that the responsibility for eliminating war as a means of settling disputes between races and nations, depends not upon governments or nations, but upon individuals.

"The peace movement," he continued, "calls for consecrated individuals who dare to think and act for themselves. We need men and women who rejoice in their freedom, no matter what the consequences may be. Peace for the world is in the hands not of organizations or diplomats, mass movements or world conferences, but in the hands of men and women such as are met here; ordinary men and women who can become imbued with power from on high."

It Takes a Hiker To Weave Through This Munich Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—One of the most comprehensive natural museums of science in the world has grown up here under the direction of Herr Oskar von Miller, whose resignation from the chairmanship of the board of directors has just been announced.

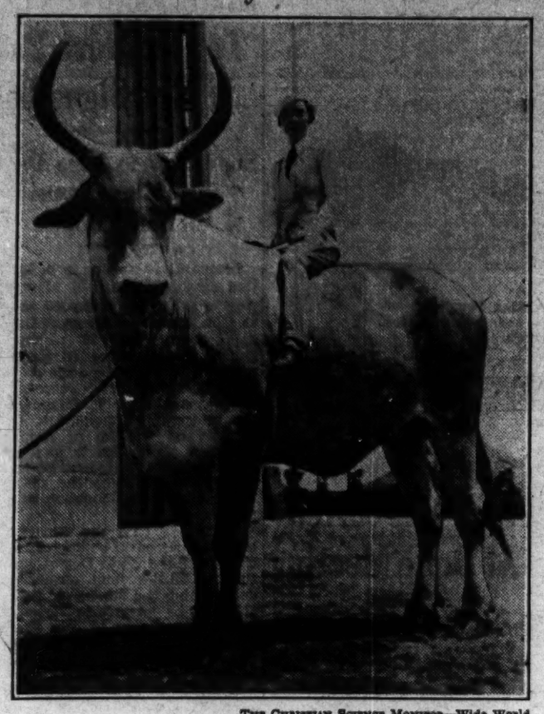
Technicians, industrialists, and savants from many different countries visit the Munich museum to study the panorama of world progress from the huge collection of machinery in its various stages of development, models representing the history of shipbuilding, exhibits demonstrating the electric industries not to mention other exhibits which cover in all a space of 40,000 square meters and the complete inspection of which involves a walk of 10 miles.

Herr von Miller's long service in building the museum began when he conceived the idea as a private architect, virtually without a cent for financing his scheme. He inspired enough confidence, however, to induce a leading German industrialist to make a donation of 100,000 marks, the first of a series of contributions, the total sum of which amounted to millions of dollars.

The municipality of Munich supplied a building site in the form of a small island in the river Isar and the State of Bavaria offered Herr von Miller preliminary exhibition rooms till the new building should be finished.

In 1906 the foundation stone was laid and in 1925 it was opened. Half of the total cost of 10,000,000 marks was found by the Reich, the State of Bavaria and the town of Munich, the other half was raised by private contributions. In 1932, an important addition was opened in the form of a library, which has become a place of study and source of information.

This Certainly Is a Lot of Cow



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

"LONE STAR," WORLD'S LARGEST BOSSY

She Is More Than Six Feet Tall, Exclusive of the Horns, Weighs 2800 Pounds and Comes From San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Frances Green, who is up on Lone Star, appears to be almost as diminutive as her mount is huge. Or perhaps it is the contrast that makes it seem so. The big cow is a feature of the animal exhibit at the Chicago world's fair.

Postal Union Scans New Mailing Route Offered by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Advisability of developing a new mail route from Europe to Asia by way of Canada was discussed here by delegates to the International Postal Union, who have been holding sessions in Canada prior to the full Postal Union Congress to be held in Cairo next year.

The Canadian route is already recognized as offering the greatest natural advantages, according to Sir Frederick Williamson, head of the British postal service, and these advantages, as seen on his trip across Canada, have been an eye-opener to representatives of other nations, most of whom are visiting this country for the first time.

Sir Frederick paid high tribute to the Canadian Pacific Railway for its work in coördinating trans-Atlantic and trans-Canada services in such a way as to expedite mail transportation.

Scandinavian Day At Chicago's Fair Celebrated by Fête

Thousands Enjoy Parade and Sports in Stadium; Cadets Marched

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—A Viking ship mounted on wheels, which were concealed behind painted ocean waves, swung into Soldier Field here yesterday at the head of a long procession.

It was Scandinavian Day at a Century of Progress and the Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, and Finns joined hands to tell something of the contribution they have made to the progress in the land of their adoption.

Flying from the little mast of the Viking ship was a red banner bearing the name "Leif Ericson" and below it stood Columbia, a girl dressed in a red, white and blue satiny costume with starry crown of blue. Following the sturdy craft marched the officers and cadets from the Söriandet, the Norwegian training ship which anchored two days ago at the fair grounds. Young boys they were, tanned by their long ocean trip, and making their first appearance in the huge American arena.

People from many parts of the United States of Scandinavian birth or ancestry had come to swell the parade and to present a united Scandinavian front at the exposition.

Bands from Iowa and Ohio were there, 300 athletes who later exhibited Scandinavian gymnastics, 250 men and women dressed in the costumes of the four countries ready to swing about in old folk dances of the Norseland, Viking organizations of men in blue velvet long-coated suits and silver helmets, a united Scandinavian male chorus of 1500 singers, and scores and scores of American-born boys and girls of Scandinavian parentage.

Reviewing this colorful passing spectacle sat Magnus Andersen, Norwegian captain of the Viking ship which came over to the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and other well-known Scandinavians in the United States.

The history of Scandinavia was sketched from the time of the Vikings by Mr. Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, chairman of the Scandinavian committee.

For nine months, he said, a committee had been working to bring together the representatives of the four nationalities, all of one race and stock, to coöperate on terms of mutual respect and to present this combined festival.

Roosevelt's Plan For Peace Backed By Dutch Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Unconditional support of President Roosevelt's peace message was a feature of Dr. Hendrik Colijn's statement before the Second Chamber recently, outlining the policy of his new cabinet.

Other high lights of the Premier's speech were "restoration of the budgetary equilibrium through retrenchments of public expenditure, reorganization of business life, new taxation, and energetic upholding of authority."

Dr. Colijn further explained that the situation in the Netherlands as well as in the Dutch East Indies in many respects presented a picture of complete dislocation, which called for immediate and strong action.

The Government, he said, is deeply convinced of its duty to do everything within its power to prevent a further recession. The Dutch delegation to the economic conference is to extend energetic coöperation toward President Roosevelt's attitude, he declared.

Plea to Retain English Speech Made in India

Educators Find Language Invaluable for Those in Public Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India—A plea that English should be retained as the chief medium of instruction in Indian universities under the new Constitution was made by Rajah Narendranath, Minister of Education in the Punjab Government, speaking at the recent all-India educational conference at Lahore.

Referring to the future of vernaculars in India, Rajah Narendranath said that although Indians were laboring under a handicap in that they had to pick up knowledge in a foreign language and even probably to think in that language, they could not depend upon their vernaculars alone. He recognized that difficulty would be experienced, but a broad outlook was essential and the problem should be regarded from an all-India standpoint.

The speaker said the Osmania (Urdu) University and the Karve (Hindi) University were doing good work for the enrichment of the vernaculars, but men educated in those and similar institutions would be at a disadvantage when they reached the front rank in the public life of the country.

Prof. A. R. Wadia of Mysore University took a somewhat similar view in the course of his presidential address at the all-Karnatic conference at Madras. English, he said, was the language that had brought forth in Indians a desire for national solidarity. "For the last 100 years," he continued, "great Indians have expressed their messages in that language; by its adaptation some of them have attained world renown."

Queen Joanna and Her Bouncing Baby Add Much to Bulgaria's Children's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Two events made this year's annual celebration of "Children's Day" an unusual festivity.

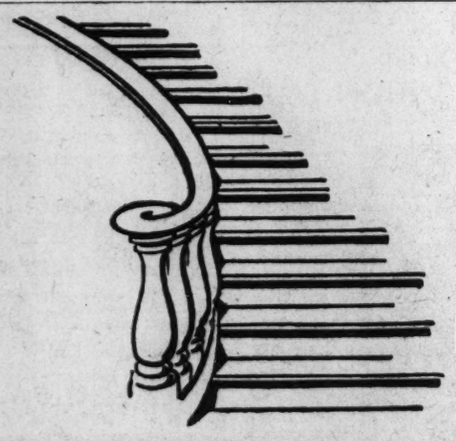
One was that mass was read in the first Sofia Cathedral by both Serbian and Bulgarian bishops, who conducted the service side by side, thus exemplifying before the school children of Bulgaria how these two closely related peoples might live as friends; the other was the participation of Queen Joanna and her baby.

The people were pleased that the Serbian bishops took part in a Bulgarian holiday. They were still more delighted, however, to have a Queen mother for the first time preside over the ceremonies, and receive the parading children.

Queen Joanna and her child were the center of attraction. For the first time photographs of Bulgaria's royal baby were exhibited and distributed, and the Bulgarians were enabled to become acquainted with their little princess.

This Slavic people of patriotic traditions give a very high place to family life and now photographs of the Queen mother and her little daughter, as they were reproduced in the daily papers, are to be found hanging in thousands of humble homes, from which mothers depart every morning for distant fields with babies on their backs.

Most Bulgarians do not fully realize the valuable rôle which King Boris plays in politics here, and in hard times they do not hesitate to criticize his acts; but they give him esteem and trust such as no other Balkan sovereign enjoys, because he is an ideal father and husband, a diligent worker, and a good friend. His plump, bouncing baby, and democratic wife have helped win the nation's affection.



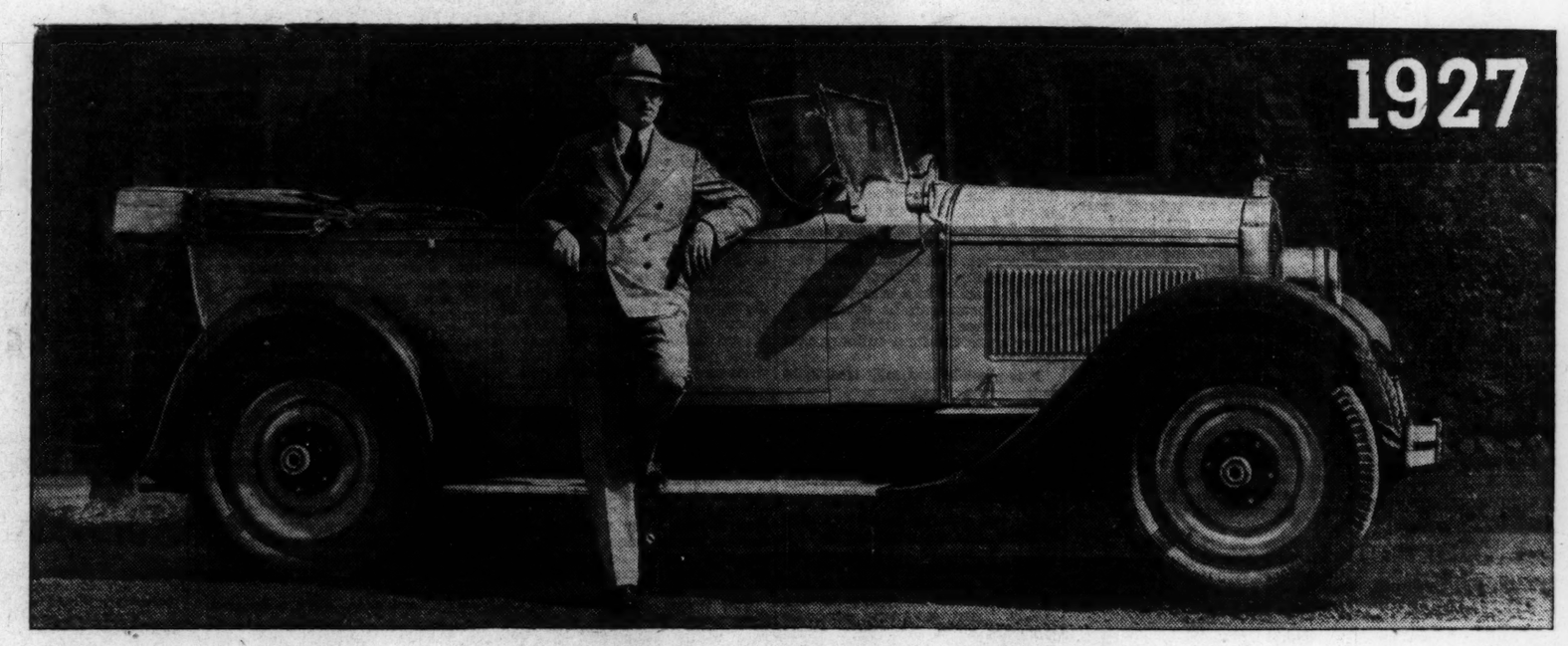
Hurry down to breakfast

You are going to have Kellogg's Corn Flakes and sliced peaches. You bet it's delicious. *Two* famous flavors blended . . . toasted corn and juicy peaches!

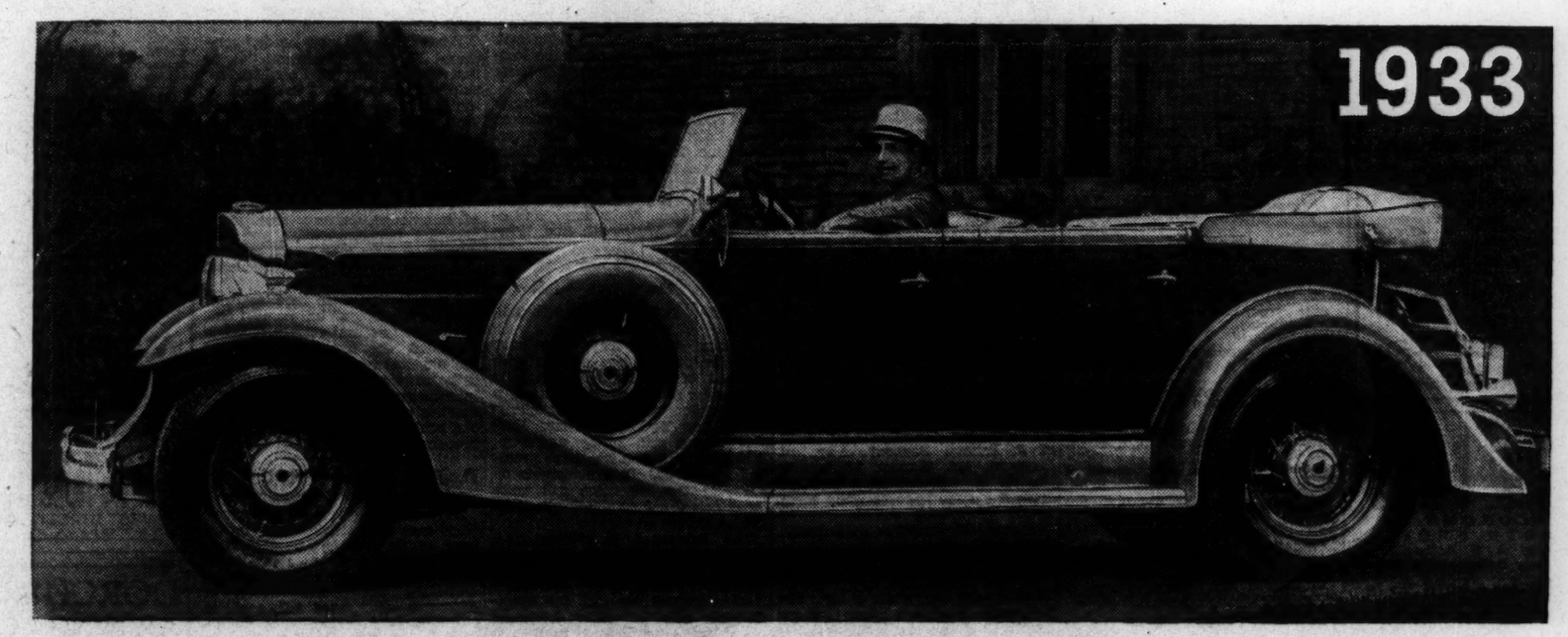
Serve Kellogg's for lunch, the children's supper. Try honey to sweeten sometimes. Oven-fresh. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's for flavor

Ask them both—



The Man Who Has Owned One Six Years



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First, talk to men whose Packards are rolling into their sixth or seventh year. They can tell you about Packard's long life. And the smart appearance of their cars will prove to you that a Packard, whatever its age, is always beautiful, a car you can be proud to be seen in.

What Packard has done in 1933

Next, ask the man who bought his Packard this year. He can tell you that, with its new 1933 models, Packard has far outstripped the fine car field—has produced cars superior on every basis.

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Discover the thrill of a car that is adaptable to your own requirements. A car whose break pedal pressure, ventilation, and shock absorber resilience can all be adjusted to suit *your* wishes.

Then remember that the new Packards will last longer even than their famous predecessors, and will cost less to operate. 600,000 miles of testing at the Packard Proving Grounds during 1932 have proved that. A clutch, for example, was operating perfectly after 125,000 contacts in traffic. A transmission showed no appreciable wear after 50,000 miles of driving. A new lubricating system has doubled the life of motor parts—and cut repair costs in half.

Why not become a "man who owns one"? Drive your old car to your Packard dealer's today. If you wish to buy out of income, your present car will probably cover the down payment on a new Packard. The balance can be spread over many months. You and your family can be enjoying a new Packard by tomorrow.

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The Packard Eight . . . . from $2150 at Detroit
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Rackham Will Leaves Millions For Unfortunate

Fund Established to Aid All, 'Regardless of Race or Color'

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—The millions of the late Horace H. Rackham, who made his fortune as one of the original stockholders in the Ford Motor Company, are going to charity.

The will of the wealthy philanthropist, who passed on June 13, was filed for probate today. It established a trust fund for various charitable uses which, attorneys said, will result in making nearly $30,000,000 available over a period of 25 years. Between $13,000,000 and $15,000,000 is available immediately

The will places the administration of charities in control of a board of trustees, one member of which is the widow, Mary A. Rackham. The principal and income, the will specifies, is to be expended for "such benevolent, charitable, educational, scientific, religious and public purposes as in the judgment of the trustees will promote the health, welfare, happiness, education, training and development of men, women and children, particularly the sick, aged, young, erring, poor, crippled, helpless, handicapped, unfortunate and underprivileged, regardless of race, color, religion or station, primarily in Michigan and elsewhere in the world."

The bequest, attorneys said, is the largest single gift to charity in the history of Michigan. The trustees, it is stipulated, may expend the income as they see fit for the broad purpose enumerated.

Mr. Arthur J. Lacy, who was his attorney, said Mr. Rackham was much impressed by the creation by Senator James Couzens of the Children's Fund of Michigan, and canceled a previous will in order to set up a fund much resembling it.

Under special gifts made in the will, the University of Michigan regents will receive $100,000 to be used as loans or gifts to deserving students.

Mr. Rackham, at 45, borrowed $5000 to invest in stock of the Ford company, and 15 years later sold out to the Fords for $12,500,000. He never put more than the initial $5000 into the company, and had drawn more than $4,000,000 in dividends.

Cambridge Police Out of Gas and Funds

Lack of funds, which has put four cruising cars of the Cambridge police department out of operation and which necessitates asking overnight inmates of cells to "pay for their own meals" if they can, is only a temporary condition which will be remedied at the next City Council meeting, Mr. John J. McBridge, chief of police, declared today.

Inability to pay for gasoline to keep the cars running is the result of a misunderstanding at the last council meeting at which the police department had asked for a transfer of $550 from some other fund in the police budget to be expended for the purchase of motor fuel. The condition is directly the result of a $1000 added cut in the police budget after the Mayor had pared the appropriations to a minimum.

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During July and August we are shifting goods to lower price tables, making room for Fall Lines soon to arrive.
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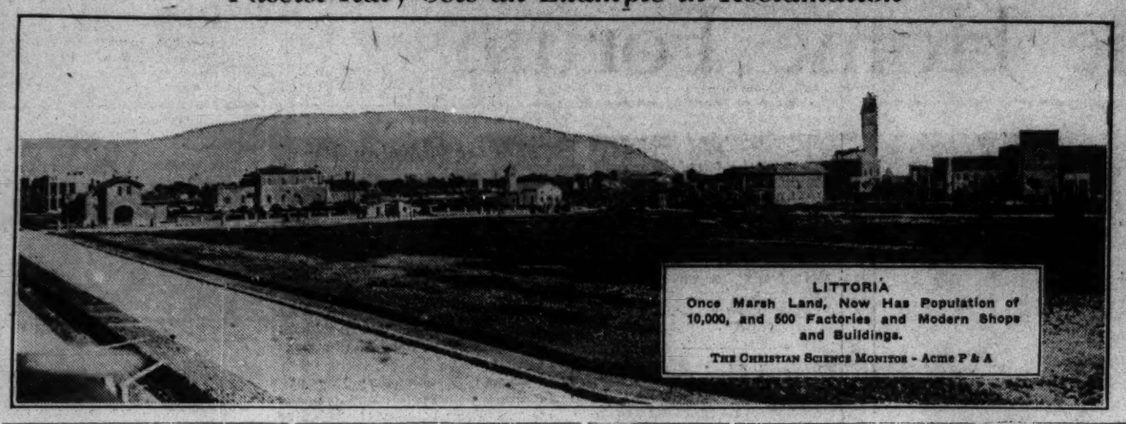
Fascist Italy Sets an Example in Reclamation



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme P & A

Textile Industry Sees New Remedy For Sweatshops

Recovery Act Expected to Raise Wages to End Their Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—The National Industrial Recovery Act is seen by leaders of the textile and needle industries of the East as the instrument by which sweatshop conditions in the garment trade may be eliminated.

In some of the mills, especially those in West Pennsylvania where yarns are made of raw silk, wages are now reported as low as $5 a week for 50 to 55 hours of work and, in other branches of the trade, even lower—as little as $1.98 a week, it is said.

Similar conditions have been uncovered in New York City, where whole families are working in tenement flats for wages that do not cover the rent and barely feed them.

In an all-day meeting of representatives of leading trade associations in these industries here yesterday it was the consensus of the speakers that through the operation of the Recovery Act these trades would no longer have to cater to a buyers' market in which they would have to sell their goods so low that they would have to employ sweatshop labor.

Conditions obtaining among this labor was characterized by Mr. Dean Hill, executive secretary of the Throwsters' Research Institute, as "a crime," and he declared, every owner of throwing machinery was ashamed of it, but since 75 per cent of the cost of throwing was wages they had to meet the prices of their competitors.

Mr. A. W. Zellomek, editor of the International Textile Apparel Analysis, estimated that the proposed 40-hour week would result in an increase of 500,000 to 750,000 workers in the textile and needle industries.

Mr. Samuel Harris, general manager of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, blamed sweatshop conditions on "chiseling buyers" and declared that 85 per cent of the garments now being sold in the New York metropolitan district were made by contractors of sweatshop labor.

Mr. Harry Bailey, president of the Wellington Sears Company, stressed the wish of responsible men in the needle and garment trades to be fair with labor.

Child Labor Ban Asked

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—An open letter urging the barring of child workers under 16 years of age from employment in the cotton industry and declaring for such a ban in the textile industry code under the National Industrial Recovery Act was sent to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, federal administrator, by the National Child Labor Committee today.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, June 25

BOSTON, The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK — Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

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Blowing Horn to Boil an Egg Easy for Chemists of Sound

Playing a Tune on a Bottle of Milk, They Say, Makes It More Palatable—University of Pennsylvania Finds Virtue in Noise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—As far afield as boiling an egg by the blowing of a horn and the splitting of atoms by bombarding them with neutrons or protons, many new wonders of physical science were disclosed today and yesterday at the International Science Congress here in conjunction with a Century of Progress exposition.

Boiling an egg by the blowing of a horn is but one of the new "sound effects" discovered by chemists at the University of Pennsylvania who reported on studies in the chemistry of audible sound. Many profound chemical changes can be produced by audible sound, according to Dr. Earl W. Flosdorf and Dr. Leslie A. Chambers.

The sounds which do the work are quite ordinary, they said, and are well within the range detectable by the human ear. One type of instrument used is a modification of a horn used in under-water signaling and depth finding by submarines and other vessels, with a range of about two octaves equivalent to the two middle octaves on a piano.

"Studies have been made on solutions of proteins, fats, sugars, and various mineral salts, all of which are represented in milk," it was reported in this paper, read at a chemical section meeting.

A hen's egg treated in this fashion for a few minutes at room temperature appears to have been soft boiled. Acetic acid, the acid in ordinary vinegar, is obtained from ethyl acetate. Various vegetable oils have been cracked, producing acetylene gas and other substances. It is even possible that certain hydro carbons present in ordinary gasoline may be cracked to a very slight extent. Glucose can be obtained in small degree from starch and in larger quantities from ordinary cane sugar."

It is possible that milk treated by sound may be made more attractive to the palate, and that other applications of the process may be found, it was said, but generally speaking, there is nothing unusual about any of the reactions since they can be induced by temperature or other means.

Means of splitting up atomic nuclei engaged the attention of many of the natural scientists this morning, when Prof. J. D. Cockroft, of Cambridge University, England and Prof. W. D. Harkins, of the University of Chicago, reported on their work in this new field of physics.

Professor Cockroft told of experiments in splitting the atom by bombarding it with high speed protons or positively charged projectiles, explaining this as "a direct result of the changed outlook resulting from the new theoretical ideas on the wave nature of particles, since these wavelike properties allow particles to penetrate the formidable defenses of the central nucleus of the atom to produce a transmutation."

As an example of this result, Professor Cockroft said that the entry of a proton into a lithium nucleus causes it to be split up into two helium atoms, ejected into space in opposite directions with speeds of 20,000 kilometers per second.

Professor Harkins told of bombarding atomic nuclei by using neutrons, which are atoms of zero atomic number and zero atomic charge, and which he holds should be classed as a new element under the name of neutron.

"This is in many ways the most remarkable of all the elements since it is as different from all the others as the number zero is different from all positive whole numbers."

When an atom is disintegrated by the impact of a neutron, energy disappears and a very penetrating form of radiation, Gamma rays, much more penetrating than X-rays, is given off, Professor Harkins said.

Motion Pictures

New Gold Standard

Messrs. Warner Brothers' "Gold Diggers of 1933" came to gala première last evening at the Majestic Theater, and we must say it is a highly decorative, spectacular and jaunty entertainment.

The camera work is brilliant and so is the direction by Mr. Mervyn LeRoy. There are many cinematic moments when the screen comes into its own with the pictorial fluidity it alone is capable of, moments when pure design holds the attention. It is a lavish, high-powered, thoroughly American production. The music is the zippy, popular kind that goes with the show.

A keen cast joins in the fashioning of a story whose absurd implausibilities keep it well off the ground of stern reality and make it all the merrier. That expert comedian, Mr. Ned Sparks, has a good part and makes the most of it, as a hard-boiled show producer. And who says Miss Aline MacMahon is not good to look at? There is character in her face and charm in her manner. There are plenty of pretty dolls in the chorus. She is a show girl and funny as she is attractive. Miss Joan Blondell has opportunity to prove her emotional as well as comedic abilities, as Carol, musical comedy star, "cheap and vulgar, cheap and vulgar. . . ." Miss Ruby Keeler and Mr. Dick Powell are satisfactory juvenile leads. Mr. Guy Kibbee gives one of his humorous character studies in a deft portrayal of J. Faneuil Peabody, Atty., of Bawston. Mr. Warren William is an oh so aristocratic blue-blood from the same hypothetically smug town.

A very jolly jamboree, packed with color and action.

Hardly Worth Mentioning

At the Paramount and Uptown Theaters are two talkies of little importance, deserving just enough mention to let you know what is going on in the movie theaters, since in summer Boston can boast no others.

It must be admitted that Mr. William Powell does succeed in indicating the sterling qualities of "Private Detective 62" and Miss Margaret Lindsay, whose candlelight shimmer in "Cavalcade" was slightly dimmed by the more overpowering radiance of surrounding stars, becomes in this instance "fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky." But they are involved in a most unpleasant story.

"It's Great to be Alive" is an odd admixture of farce and fantasy, with a bright second or so when a world conference is held in musical comedy manner. For the rest, it is a rather tawdry effort to recapture some of the wit of "The Warrior's Husband" which attains only its more objectionable features. It concerns the disposition of one man in a manless world. Not at all amusing and a little revolting. Taste in the handling of these subjects makes all the difference. Miss Edna May Oliver contributes her usual finished performance. Miss Gloria Stuart and Mr. Raoul Roulien are in the cast.

M. L.

Lower Postage Aids Entire Boston Area

The entire Boston postal district of 25 cities and towns will benefit by the new two-cent postage rate, effective July 1, by order of Postmaster-General James A. Farley. The two-cent rate will be for letters and all first-class matter of an ounce or a fraction thereof.

The 2-cent stamp will be used throughout the Boston postal district for the mailing and delivery of letters to any point within the zone. Letters and other first-class mail posted in the district for delivery outside the zone will be subject to the 3-cent rate. This return of the 2-cent rate is expected to bring back to the post offices much of the local business that has been lost to them under the three-cent rate.

In addition to Boston, the other cities and towns in the area affected are: Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth and Winthrop.

College Newsboys Visit New York Publications

A band of newsboys who have made brilliant college records with the aid of scholarships from the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, is today visiting the publishing plants of the New York Sun, Times, Herald-Tribune and Editor and Publisher, whose executives have promised interviews. In Philadelphia on Saturday the delegation will make its principal call at the Curtis Publishing Company.

The delegation is chosen from among 50 newsboys who have attended Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other leading universities with the Foundation's help in their freshman year, thereafter paying their own way, 90 per cent of them successfully completing their course and more than half of them winning high honors.

Photographic Industry To Discuss Recovery Act

CONCORD, N. H., June 23 (AP)—Executives of the photographic industry in the New England states will meet here Sunday to discuss the Industrial Recovery Act as it applies to them, Mr. L. B. Painting announced today.

He said officers of New England State Photographers Associations will take part in the conference to work out minimum wages, maximum working hours and a code of practice which will later be submitted to the Federal Government.

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League 'Police' Force Supported At Duke Meeting

Macintosh Holds Coercion Justified as Guard to Weak Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 23—In his address on "War and Conscience" before the Duke Institute of International Relations, Prof. Douglas Clyde Macintosh advocated the adoption of a large "building" program, but he was not referring to armies, navies or other organizations designed to destroy.

On the other hand, he stressed the importance of universal disarmament, but the ideal disarmament program, he said, would include provision for the building up of a great international police force to prevent war, even as the purpose of a municipal police force is to prevent crime rather than manhandle offenders. He declared his position was not necessarily that of an extreme pacifist, but he maintained the right of the individual to decide whether he will or will not support future wars.

"A government may sometimes be justified morally as well as legally in using force, as by imprisonment, to prevent an individual from doing what he would do conscientiously if freedom of action were left him."

Professor Macintosh said: "But it is difficult to see how any government can have the moral right to require any normal person to do any deed which he cannot perform without a violation of his own moral conscience. Requiring a conscientious objector to kill a fellow man would be a case in point.

"I hesitate to pledge myself on absolute and unconditional pacifism I have never been able to feel sure that under no possible future circumstances will the use of military or naval force be necessary for the welfare of humanity.

"For the adequate protection of society it seems to be necessary sometimes for our police to make use of force even at the risk of physical injury to evilly-disposed individuals, and it is difficult to be sure that never under any possible circumstances will the right to use military or naval force for police purposes within the national or in international relations be justified.

"Even this police power," he continued, "prevents a danger where selfish motives might enter." Here he referred to Japan's entrance into Manchuria and American intervention in Mexico.

"Why not adopt, then, a program for national disarmament and for an international police force at one and the same time?" In this connection, he pointed to the World Court as playing a larger rôle under the new disarmament international police force scheme.

"What the world most needs," continued Professor Macintosh, "is to find and follow international leadership wise enough to be interested in the highest well-being of all mankind, and sufficiently grounded in economic, political and general social science to know how to work in the most effective way in the direction of that goal.

"The highest values, such as those of knowledge, culture, and goodness are non-competitive and the pursuit of them may be expected to make for universal and permanent peace."

The only limitation here, as Prof. William MacDougal has pointed out, is that our natural science today is polysided, the overdevelopment of the physical sciences has led to results in economic, industrial and international relations with the difficulties of which our developed social sciences are as yet but poorly prepared to cope."

Daylight Saving Voted Dow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Other large cities may move their clocks up an hour in the summer time if they want to. Any daylight saving in St. Louis will be accomplished on an individual basis. The Board of Aldermen when faced with a bill to effect daylight saving, voted unanimously against it. Opposition in the main came from supporters of the Municipal Opera and labor organizations.

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State Employees To Get More Pay If Ely Signs Bill

State Law to Free Banks In Aiding Owners of Small Homes

Inequalities resulting from legislation cutting salaries of state employees are to be readjusted as soon as Gov. Joseph B. Ely signs the bill appropriating $115,000 which the Senate passed to be enacted this morning. The bill now rests on Governor Ely's desk for his approval.

Senator Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge was appointed today by Mr. Erland F. Fish of Brookline, President of the Senate, as a member of the Committee on State Administration to take the place of Judge Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont.

Without debate the Senate this morning passed to be engrossed the bill giving the State Department of Public Utilities final authority in determining the number of taxicabs that may be operated in Boston. The bill now has only to pass through enactment stages in both legislative branches before being sent to Governor Ely for his approval.

It is expected that the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking will make a report Monday authorizing savings banks, trust companies and coöperative banks to exchange mortgages held by them for bonds of the recently created Federal Home Loan Bank.

The present banking laws in Massachusetts do not permit them to dispose of their mortgages in favor of such bonds. However, following Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations, a change in these laws is expected to relieve property owners who are in danger of losing their holdings through foreclosure.

At the hearing of Banks and Banking Committee yesterday Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, asked that the act to be reported provide for the creation of a state board which would hear appeals of property owners whose requests for loans had been refused by banks.

Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division of the Necessities of Life, demanded that all foreclosures on homes up to the value of $20,000 be postponed for at least six weeks. This action, he said, is in direct line with the appeal of President Roosevelt, who has appealed to all loan agencies to postpone mortgage foreclosures until such time as the government machinery is ready to function.

By roll-call vote of 21 to 16 the Senate yesterday refused to reconsider the vote of Wednesday rejecting the bill prohibiting service charges by gas and electric companies.

The Senate accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Power and Light on the resolve that the Public Utilities Commission and the Division on the Necessities of Life be directed to investigate rates charged by the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and the Malden Electric Company.

Bowman-Biltmore Hotels

NEW YORK, June 23—Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $365,538 after interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with net loss of $261,313 in the first quarter of 1932.

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Hoover Ready to Start Work On Vast War Data Collection

Stanford University Library Houses Documents That Made History, Which Former President, at Last, Has Time to Study as Hobby

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., June 23 (AP)—In the cloistered calm of campus surroundings, former President Hoover will soon set quietly to work at a new task—the preservation for posterity of history that never has been told.

New shelves are going up in the archives of the Stanford Library and a "work room" is taking shape in a wing of the building where the man who was directing a nation a few months ago will pore over documents in many languages and map out research procedure for assistants.

Mr. Hoover will be devoting himself to an old hobby in his new rôle. The Hoover War Library—the largest collection of its kind—was founded in 1919 with funds provided by him. Ever since, he has talked to university associates of the day when he could find time to outline to librarians the scope of the material awaiting classification.

Some of the material probably will be edited for publication under his direction, librarians said. Much of it, however, is secret and sealed, not to be made public for many years. Men must pass on before some of the documents are read. Governments must fall, or pass into other hands.

Historical treasures to make a bibliophile's eyes glint are stowed away in prosaic boxes and shelves. The secrets of thrones and revolutions, heroes and rogues, lie buried there.

Among the several million items now included in the growing collection are documents dealing with war negotiations of almost all the countries in the world. During the armistice, Mr. Hoover, as United States Food Relief Administrator, was in intimate touch with all the governments of Europe.

"And I was venal enough," he said in an informal conference with newspaper men the summer before his election in 1928, "to utilize that intimacy in securing war documents from all governments as a personal favor to me."

Under a permanent endowment, Mr. Hoover bestowed upon the library in 1924, its affairs are administered by a board of directors headed by Prof. Ralph H. Lutz of the Stanford history department. A board of honorary curators constantly contributes new documents.

On the board are Stanislas Arct of Warsaw, Francis Bessenyey, Budapest; Maj. Gist Blair, Washington; Yrjo Hirn, Helsingfors, Finland; Slobodan Jovanovich, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; J. E. Khuri, American University at Beirut; Antonius Piip, University of Tartu, collector for the Baltic region; Constantine Stephaneve, University of Sofia, Bulgaria; Rafael Heliodoro Valley for Mexico, and Ladislav J. Zivny, University of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In the Russian Revolutionary Institute collection is contained probably the most complete material on Bolshevism in any library, and a record of what Mr. Hoover has described as "what happened in an attempt at world revolution during the war."

Records of the imperialistic régime in Germany and in Russia, which in librarian parlance are classed as "ephemeral matter," have been salvaged for the collection, and with them history which otherwise would have perished.

A "front line trench" collection contains propaganda leaflets scattered over German trenches by allied planes during the war, and blamed by Von Hindenburg as an important factor in the breakdown of German forces.

In 1936 the first of the sealed documents are to be opened. Others will remain untouched for 35 years, or longer.

State to Cut Cotton Crop

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's proportionate cut in cotton production calls for the elimination of 400,000 acres this year, it was announced here by Dean I. O. Schaub of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. A campaign will be started at once to bring this about, Dean Schaub said.

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The Home Forum

When the Birds Have Flown

THERE is one phase and season of the collegiate year which I have never seen recorded. There is one deep and manifold emotion, among the many that a sensitive observer must experience in watching the academic scene, which I think has never been expressed.

Charles Lamb came as close to it as any outsider can ever go in that brave and yet wistful essay of his on Oxford in the Vacation. To me, at any rate, there is something as delightful as it is pathetic in the image of that little figure with the keen strong scholarlike face, flitting alone up and down the empty High and the silent Broad, loitering in the meadows by Folly Bridge, or lingering at Duke Humphrey's over those moldering books which no man in England was fitter than he to read. Had things gone slightly otherwise for this clerk of the South Sea House, so briefly manumitted from the desk, he might have been as much at home in those classic halls as Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford; but, as matters actually stood with him, he had only his two weeks of recess from toil and his imagination. Certainly he made good use of both, for we hear the chirrup as well as the quaver in his words: "I can here play the gentleman, enact the student. To such a one as myself, who has been defrauded in his young years of the sweet food of academic institution, nowhere is so pleasant to while away a few idle weeks as at one or other of the Universities. . . . Here I can take my walks unmolested, and fancy myself of what degree or standing I please. I seem admitted *ad eundem*. I fetch up past opportunities. I can rise at the chapel-bell and dream that it rings for me. . . . The walks at these times are so much one's own,—the tall trees of Christ's, the groves of Magdalen! The halls deserted, and with open doors, inviting one to slip in unperceived and pay a devoir to some Founder, or noble or royal Benefactress that should have been ours, whose portrait seems to smile upon their overlooked beadsman and to adopt me for their own."

There is one lightly sketched yet touching picture of a pensive man wandering alone in a place of recent festivity "whence all but he have fled," but I think I can place beside it another which has at least as deep a pathos. The college professor who lingers for a day or two in the scene of his toil, after the beginning of the long vacation, experiences an abrupt change from noise to silence and from crowd to solitude which can scarcely fail—if he has any tendency whatever in that direction—to induce many long, long thoughts.

Or so it seems to me as I pace up and down the quiet cloister on this fair June morning with nothing to do but to think and remember, listening for the familiar and friendly young voices that will not sound in my ears again. After the excitement, the parade, and the festival of Commencement Week there comes this instantaneous cessation, as thrilling to me as a dramatic pause in music. Two days ago this campus was crowded and vociferous with young men and their families and friends, all making holiday in gala attire; but now, as I look out through the stone arches of the cloister, I see only the long morning shadows on the grass, softly stirring as the breeze sweeps over, and I hear only the liquid cadenzas of a rose-breasted grosbeak falling from the upper branches where a fountainous elm throws up its leafy spray.

A college in vacation is like a nest from which the birds have flown, no longer useful but merely reminiscent of the past. Or, if that metáphor too much ignores the fact that it may be put to use again, then we may say that it is like a ship in dry-dock. Most of all, I think, it is like the bed of a stream that flows only part of the year, a "winterbourne," and which in the dry season shows nothing but thirsty stones "where the water was wont to go warbling so softly and well." And just as one who comes to such a dry channel is led to think even more fondly of the charm and beauty of running water than he would if it actually danced and gurgled before him, so I am thinking, with an affection which I have not before fully realized, of these young men who are gone to the four winds, many of them never to return.

I am thinking of Tom and Dick and Harry, members of that huge middle-class of intelligence, good representatives of that "divine average" that Walt Whitman used to be so lyrical in the praise of. They were men of no intellectual vocation. They set up an impregnable passive resistance to all ideas. Performing only the bare minimum of what has been required of them, they have "gone through the motions" of getting an education and have actually acquired—how thoroughly and bitterly I know it!—no such thing. Some of my colleagues are strongly of the opinion that Tom, and Dick, and Harry ought never to have been allowed to "darken our doors"; but I, at least this morning, cannot agree with them. For Tom was so blithe in his thoughtless insouciance, Dick had such charming manners, and Harry—although he never remotely guessed what a college exists for—was after all so good a companion, that I would not have missed knowing them for the world. How amiable and patient they have been, all three, with my earnest endeavors to make them think a little! Intuitively they knew that I meant well. With the natural instinct of born gentlemen, they saw the man behind the professor and they made the right allowances. With the sure sagacity of unintellectual youth, they saw how remote my theories are from the world of practice, and they took them as a duck takes rain.

But even more, while I pace the quiet cloister, I am thinking of John and Will and Earnest, members of that little aristocracy for which colleges really exist. They were birds that we fed on the wing. They were strong and eager in flight. Instead of resisting ideas, they thrust them at me. They were contentious, bold, hard to convince and impossible to satisfy, endlessly argumentative, questing up and down the wide creation, asking the questions for which neither I nor any other man has ever found the answers, driving me to my limits and then beyond them. It has been a privilege to know these young men and to help a little toward setting them free. It has been an enormous extension and protraction of my personal work in the world to have taught them something, to have shaped their thought a little. For they are the makers of tomorrow. Through them I catch hold on time. By means of them I pass out of these decades into those that are to follow. In some degree they are the sons of my thought, and my feeling toward them is distinctly paternal.

The realization comes vividly upon me once more that this, my world, my America, will soon be theirs. I am handing it over to Earnest and Will and John. How I wish, for their sakes, that it were a better world—more coherent and assured and at peace! But when I think of them, of their noble indignations and young strength, I know that it will soon be better. For these young men know more than their fathers did, and they will be far less easily hoodwinked by unfounded reverences and reputations. They are a hard-headed, warm-hearted, keen-eyed and utterly undauntable lot—these ten per cent, these chosen few, this saving remnant. I should like to give notice to the world that the young men of the intellectual élite who are going out from our colleges just now are Americans of a new sort. They do not expect or even wish to be wealthy. They do not care to be elected. They are coolly determined, merely, that now at long last the opportunities for happiness shall be thrown open to all and that the raw materials for high civilization which we have accumulated shall be worked up into the thing itself. And so I say to all and sundry who, for their various reasons, may not want any such thing, that they had better have a care, for John and Will and Earnest are coming.

During this last week, how many hands I have clasped, and how many times I have heard and spoken the word "Good-by!" Into that word I have packed more meanings than all of these young men could guess, for with me it has meant: "Be of good cheer, be courageous, be bold without self-assertion, be coöperative without subservience." And, above all, it has meant "Remember!" Scores of faces, dozens of voices, come before me as I walk up and down here in the strange new silence. There are faces that I have known during four good years and may never see again. There are voices that I shall hear as long as I hear any earthly sound. To them all I say "Good-by" and "Good-by" and again "Good-by."

ODELL SHEPARD.

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The Harbor, Amsterdam: From a Lithograph by Albert Hemelman

MR. ALBERT HEMELMAN is an artist of versatility, with a preference for the dynamic grandeur of modern industrial activity. In this respect he has been somewhat of a surprise to himself. The early days of his career as a painter were spent in rural quietness, far from the rush of town life, hidden, as it were, in the so-called *Achterhoek* (back-land) of the Dutch Province of Gelderland. This region is a favorite with artists for its many beautiful scenes, quiet old farmhouses set in the midst of dreaming woods and wide moorlands.

Suddenly Mr. Hemelman found himself transported to the tumultuous life of Amsterdam. There he became fascinated by the movement and activity in the docks, and with all the humming industry of a big commercial town which is an important European center. From Amsterdam steamship lines weave an invisible web around the globe, the threads of which stretch from China, the Indies, South America, Australia to the farthest trading ports of the earth.

Day after day Albert Hemelman roamed about the harbor quarter, his imagination fired by the giant grain elevators, the moving cranes, the ships loading and unloading their cargoes from distant lands. Such scenes as these made a deep and lasting impression on the artist which he recorded in numberless paintings, etchings and lithographs.

Mr. Hemelman studied under Professor Sturm at the Dutch Royal Academy of Graphic Arts in Amsterdam. He has also traveled extensively, penetrating as far north as Spitzbergen. Indeed, he may be the only painter, so far, who has traversed the immense ice plains of the polar regions.

Beach at Night

The waters climbed to a crest and broke,
Steadily, singing their way.
Far out a row of ship-lights crept
Across the mouth of the bay.

Spicings of pine and of salt seaweed
Were tossed on the wind together;
Moonlight slid down the steep-pitched roofs
Of houses gray with weather.

Green-pale froth from a curling wave
Bubbled over my hand,—
Left my fingers shining, cool
As the silver-pitted sand.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Evelina in Strange Company at the Opera

If I had not been too much chagrined to laugh, I should have been extremely diverted at their ignorance of whatever belongs to an opera. In the first place they could not tell at what door we ought to enter, and we wandered about for some time, without knowing which way to turn; they did not choose to apply to me, though I was the only person of the party who had ever before been at an opera; because they were unwilling to suppose that their country cousin, as they were pleased to call me, should be better acquainted with any London public place than themselves. . . .

In a short time, however, we arrived at one of the door-keeper's bars. Mr. Branghton demanded for what part of the house they took money? They answered, the pit; and regarded us all with great earnestness. The son then advancing, said: "Sir, if you please, I beg that I may treat Miss."

"We'll settle that another time," answered Mr. Branghton, and put down a guinea.

Two tickets of admission were given to him.

Mr. Branghton, in his turn, now stared at the door-keeper, and demanded what he meant by giving him only two tickets for a guinea.

"Only two, Sir!" said the man; "why, don't you know that the tickets are half-a-guinea each?"

"Half-a-guinea!" repeated Mr. Branghton. "Why, I never heard of such a thing in my life! And pray, Sir, how many will they admit?"

"Just as usual, Sir, one person each."

"But one person for half-a-guinea! —why, I only want to sit in the pit, friend."

"Had not the ladies better sit in the gallery, Sir; for they'll hardly choose to go into the pit with their hats on?"

"O, as to that," cried Miss Branghton, "if our hats are too high, we'll take them off when we get in. I sha'n't mind it, for I did my hair on purpose."

Another party then approaching the door-keeper could no longer attend to Mr. Branghton; who, taking up the guinea, told him it should be long enough before he'd see it again, and walked away.

The young ladies, in some confusion, expressed their surprise that their papa should not know the opera prices, which, for their parts, they had read in the papers a thousand times. . . .

"Come come," cried Madame Duval, "if you stand talking here, we sha'n't get no place at all." . . .

We were conducted by a woman who sells books of the opera, to another gallery-door, where, after some disputing, Mr. Branghton at last paid, and we all went upstairs.

Madame Duval complained very much of the trouble of going so high: but Mr. Branghton desired her not to hold the place too cheap; "for, whatever you think," cried he, "I assure you I paid pit price; so don't suppose I come here to save my money." . . .

But, when we entered the gallery, their amazement and disappointment became general. For a few instants, they looked at one another without speaking, and then they all broke silence at once.

"Ma foi," cried Madame Duval, "I never sat in such a mean place in all my life;—why, it's so high—we sha'n't see nothing."

In this manner they continued to express their dissatisfaction till the curtain drew up; after which their observations were very curious. . . .

"What a jabbering they make!" cried Mr. Branghton, "there's no knowing a word they say. Pray, what's the reason they can't as well sing in English,—but I suppose the fine folks would not like it, if they could understand it." . . .

At the end of the first act, as the green curtain dropped to prepare for the dance, they imagined that the opera was done; and Mr. Branghton expressed great indignation that he had been tricked out of his money with so little trouble. . . .

However, so determined he was to be dissatisfied, that, before the conclusion of the third act, he found still more fault with the opera for being too long; and wondered whether they thought their singing good enough to serve us for supper.

During the symphony of a song of Signor Millico's, in the second act, young Mr. Branghton said: "It's my belief that that fellow's going to sing another song!—why, there's nothing but singing! — I wonder when they'll speak."

This song, which was slow and pathetic, caught all my attention, and I leaned my head forward to avoid hearing their observations, that I might listen without interruption: but, upon turning round, when the song was over, I found that I was the object of general diversion to the whole party. . . .

"So, Miss," said Mr. Branghton, "you're quite in the fashion, I see;—so you like operas? Well, I'm not so polite; I can't like nonsense, let it be never so much the taste."

"But pray, Miss," said the son, "what makes that fellow look so doleful while he is singing?"

"Probably because the character he performs is in distress."

"Why, then, I think he might as well let alone singing till he's in better cue: it's out of all nature for a man to be piping when he's in distress." . . .

When the curtain dropt they all rejoiced.—From "Evelina, or the History of a Young Lady's Entrance Into the World," by FRANCES BURNEY.

De bonnes Affaires

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES affaires émergent graduellement d'une prétendue période critique, causée, selon l'entendement mortel, par l'égoïsme, l'avarice, la crainte et la guerre. Ces choses sont en voie de faire place, au désir de servir, à la probité, à la générosité, à la bonté, au désintéressement, à la collaboration, qui sont les attributs de l'Amour. L'amour devient un facteur de réussite, et cette qualité que Dieu nous accorde s'exprime de jour en jour davantage dans les sphères commerciales. Parmi les hommes d'affaires qui adoptent une politique conforme à cette idée nouvelle et juste, certains peut-être raillaient autrefois la pensée que l'amour puisse être pratique dans le commerce; cependant ce fait se démontre à l'heure actuelle, même si l'on donne parfois un autre nom à l'amour parce qu'on ne reconnaît pas encore son influence.

Il y a quelques années, la devise *Caveat emptor*—"Que l'acheteur prenne garde"—indiquait une attitude assez générale. Aujourd'hui par contre, certaines firmes maintiennent un service de contrôle ou d'expertise dont les investigations doivent empêcher la vente de marchandises ne répondant pas aux vœux des clients. C'est là faire aux autres ce qu'on voudrait qu'ils vous fissent; c'est un procédé aimable, honnête et plein d'égards; c'est l'application de l'amour dans les affaires; de plus, le système est bon au point de vue commercial, parce qu'il est pratique et profitable. Il rend des services utiles et constructifs; il suscite et favorise la stabilité.

On exige notamment d'un vendeur qu'il connaisse à fond ce qu'il offre; en outre, il doit exprimer la gratitude, le désintéressement, la bienveillance et la courtoisie à l'égard de tous ceux avec lesquels il est en relations d'affaires. Il doit se présenter comme celui qui sert. Le désir de donner remplace de plus en plus la recherche exclusive du profit.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'une entreprise ne réussit qu'à condition d'être conforme aux exigences du Principe, d'être utile et d'exprimer le désintéressement, la bonté, la probité. Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne reposent sur la prémisse fondamentale que Dieu est "le grand JE SUIS; Celui qui sait tout, qui voit tout, en qui est toute action, toute sagesse, tout amour, et qui est éternel; Principe; Entendement; Ame; Esprit; Vie; Vérité; Amour; toute substance; intelligence;" car c'est ainsi que Mary Baker Eddy définit Dieu à la page 587 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Cette base de pensée juste une fois établie, celui qui s'y conforme peut résoudre d'une manière intelligente et sûre tous les problèmes susceptibles de se présenter.

Quiconque entreprend de régler ses méthodes et ses procédés commerciaux sur ce vrai concept de Dieu, se rend bientôt compte que sa pensée subit une transformation des plus nécessaires. Par exemple, la pensée que Dieu "sait tout" nous fait voir qu'Il connaît tout ce qui est vrai; et ceci engage l'homme d'affaires à se conformer au divin Principe dans ses rapports avec ses clients, ses créanciers ou ses employés. Ici encore, le levain de l'amour entre dans le domaine des affaires et s'accompagne comme toujours de guérison.

Accepter la déclaration biblique selon laquelle "Dieu créa l'homme à son image"—parfait, complet, intègre—c'est faire un nouveau pas. La Science Chrétienne nous montre que l'homme étant l'idée spirituelle de Dieu, reflétant les qualités divines—talents, capacités, intelligence—il doit y avoir pour lui une place et un but utile dans la création de l'Entendement, qui est la seule création réelle. L'on découvre que cette place est dans le domaine de la conscience, que ce but consiste à refléter des idées utiles et constructives. L'on devient en conséquence un meilleur négociant, ayant la conscience pleine de gratitude, de probité, de générosité, de santé, de force, de qualités utiles, et refusant de croire aux penchants de l'esprit mortel, que ce soit dépression, dénuement, crainte, avarice, égoïsme, envie ou limitations.

La réflexion de l'Amour pénètre et améliore graduellement toute la structure des affaires. Cette influence se manifeste non seulement dans l'attitude des patrons, mais encore dans celle des employés, lesquels voient qu'ils ont tout avantage à considérer avec plus de bienveillance les intérêts de leurs employeurs. Aussi commencent-ils à goûter dans une certaine mesure les bienfaits et les privilèges que récoltent ceux qui rendent des services utiles et constructifs. L'amour est en voie de détruire le sentiment d'hostilité qui prévalait depuis trop longtemps dans les affaires. L'influence de l'amour produit des ouvriers capables, des fabriques bien montées, des procédés loyaux, un service attentif. L'amour met en lumière le vrai rapport de l'homme à Dieu; et nous apprenons que, selon les termes de *Science et Santé* (p. 516): "Dieu façonne toutes choses selon Sa propre ressemblance. La Vie se réfléchit dans l'existence, la Vérité dans la véracité, Dieu dans la bonté, qui communiquent leur propre paix et leur propre permanence."

De même que le soleil met fin à l'obscurité, ainsi la Vérité, se faisant jour dans la pensée humaine, dissipe les prétentions d'une individualité matérielle; et le genre humain se trouve fermement établi dans la spiritualité.

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Sonnet

(On First Hearing a Hermit Thrush)

I never knew there sang so rare a song
As comes across the shadowed evening air;
It was for this my heart had waited long,—
Hoarding hours of promise to prepare.

Soft in the half light touching maple trees
The consummation celebrates release,
My heart and song; the marriage is of these—
Already does the union yield increase.

Here song expended, and the heart grown sweet
And darkness creeping at the throat of sound,
Now is the moment for the glad repeat,
Now are the thongs of poetry unbound!

And one by one the syllables seep through.
So sang the hermit thrush: "I never knew . . ."

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Good Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS is gradually emerging from a period of so-called depression which, mortal mind claims, was caused by selfishness, greed, fear, war. These are being displaced by expressions of service, honesty, generosity, kindness, unselfishness, and coöperation—attributes of Love. Love is becoming a factor in business, and each succeeding day sees more of this God-bestowed quality being expressed in commercial circles. It may be that some business people who are adopting policies in line with this new right idea formerly scoffed at the thought that love is practical in business; nevertheless, this is being proved. It may not always be recognized under the name of love, but that is what it is.

Not many years ago the policy of *Caveat emptor*, "Let the buyer beware," was general. Today it is common practice with some business firms to establish engineering or service departments through whose work of investigation they may guard against the sale of merchandise that is not suitable to the purpose for which it is being bought. This is doing unto others as we would have them do unto us; it is kind; it is considerate; it is honest; it is the application of love to business; and, moreover, it is good business because it is practical and profitable. It is rendering a useful, constructive service. It begets and promotes stability.

One of the requirements of a salesman is that he should be thoroughly familiar with what he is selling; also, that he should express gratitude, unselfishness, kindness, and courtesy to all with whom he has dealings. He should come in the spirit of service. The willingness to give is rapidly replacing the desire merely to get.

Christian Science teaches that a business can be successful only as it is made to conform to the demands of Principle and expresses unselfishness, kindness, honesty, usefulness. The teachings of Christian Science are predicated upon the grand premise that God is "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence," as Mary Baker Eddy defines God on page 587 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." When this basis for right thinking is established and complied with, one has placed himself in a position to cope intelligently and effectively with every problem that may arise.

When one undertakes to square his business methods and policies with this true concept of God, he soon becomes conscious that his thought is undergoing a needed change. The thought of God as "all-knowing," for example, makes clear that He knows all that is true; and this is an inspiration to conform to divine Principle in the treatment of customers, creditors, and employees. Here again the leaven of love enters the portals of business, and, as always, it comes with healing.

Another step is to accept the Bible statement that "God created man in his own image"—perfect, complete, upright. Through Christian Science it is made clear that since man is God's spiritual idea, reflecting God-like qualities—ability, capacity, understanding—there must be a place and a useful purpose for him in Mind's creation, which is the only real creation. One discovers that this place is in the realm of consciousness, and the purpose is to reflect useful, constructive ideas. Thereafter, one becomes a better business representative, with a consciousness filled with gratitude, honesty, generosity, health, strength, and usefulness, refusing to believe in mortal mind propensities—depression, lack, fear, greed, selfishness, envy, limitation.

The whole fabric of business is being mellowed by the reflection of Love. Not only is it being manifested in the attitude of business executives, but employees are also finding that they are benefited by a more kindly consideration of their employers' interests. They are beginning to share some of the privileges and opportunities which come from rendering useful, constructive service. Love is breaking down the feeling of hostility which has prevailed all too long in business. Love's influence is making capable workmen, well-equipped factories, fair dealing, courteous service. Love is bringing to light man's true relationship to God; and it is being learned that, as we read in Science and Health (p. 516): "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence."

As the sun extinguishes darkness, so, as Truth dawns upon human thought, the claim of material selfhood is dispelled and mankind firmly established spiritually.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Threshold

This is the door: the archway where I stopped
To gaze a moment over well-loved fields
Before I sought the fire within, the bright
Gold sunlight on the floor, and over all,
Upstairs and down, some clear voice singing out
Music I knew long since, but had forgot.
This is the door, the threshold of my way
Where I must watch the early afternoon
Cast shadows on the road of morning's light,
The gardens and the fields of noonday sun.
This is the door, where others quickly pass,
But where my feet seek out a resting-place—
Balanced for this brief time between the thought
Of what the heart has known, and must yet know.

—DOROTHY LIVESAY, in "Signpost." (New York: Macmillan.)

The Cathedral

The road between the quaint thatched villages of Hartpury and Maisemore comes curling up the slope of a little hill; and suddenly at the top it presents to its travelers a distant, enchanting view of Gloucester Cathedral. Enchanting, for the great old building harmonizes so softly with its surroundings of hill and plain as to make them its natural setting, yet it dominates them, too, with a strength and power that seems to make it the key to the whole wide landscape.

On its eastern side the plain of the Severn sweeps up to the foot of the Cotswolds, as the sea might flow up to a coastline of cliffs; and, when the sun lights up the quarried rock which, in places, breaks their clear-cut line, the hills themselves produce the effect of shining cliffs, so that one can imagine the spreading plain to be the sea, as it was remote ages ago. The fields slope gently up and down, varied with orchards and woods which hide the little villages scattered about. Only the town of Gloucester, some six miles away, presents the sudden contrast of slate-roofed houses, docks, and factory chimneys. But huge and high above them all, like Gulliver above the Lilliputs, there rises the transept and tower of the old cathedral, incredibly dwarfing its immediate drab surroundings, till their significance dwindles away to an unimportant remoteness, and the tower stands out with startling clarity, grand and gray and almost gaunt against its fitting background of hills.

As one drops to the level of the plain and approaches it, the building seems to shrink in size and stature, though gaining proportionately in beauty of detail and plan. But, seen from this slight rise of ground and from this particular angle, it draws one's eyes to itself alone as the compelling focal point of all the country round. Each varying effect of sun and cloud seems only to enhance this first impression, for sunlight brightens the somber old stone to a honey color that stands out warmly from the faint haze of sun-drained background, while storm and cloud-shadows deepen it to a gray that throws the tower into dark relief against even the indigo hills. And often, when a shrouding mist has swallowed up hills and houses and left only a blur to tell of the plain, the cathedral alone remains visible still, its tower and spires looming up like a huge muffled phantom above the cloud which has blotted out all its surroundings, as if the long centuries of its history had given it a significance greater and more enduring than them all.

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Republicans Split By Macy-Koenig Fight for Control

Ward Politicians Defy National Party Leaders; Fusion in Doubt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Two warring factions in the Republican Party in New York City are today manning their guns for a primary battle which will decide whether the G. O. P. here shall be ruled by the men who have been its chief bulwarks in the East and helped shape its policies or by professional district politicians.

On one side are the forces led by Samuel S. Koenig, leader of the New York County Republican organization for 12 years, which have bowed to Tammany hegemony since the fusionists elected John Purroy Mitchell in 1913. These number 29 of the 24 district leaders of the greater city. On the other side is the group headed by Mr. Macy, representing the war sinews of the party in the State and nation and including Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Ogden L. Mills and Mr. Henry W. Taft.

The Koenig district backers declare they will stand behind the New York County chairman because they regard the move for a change in the county leadership an effort "to secure control of the city organization to further the political ambitions of certain individuals and groups connected with city, state and national politics," and assert that the primary contest against Mr. Koenig jeopardizes fusion.

In a replying statement, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy asserts that the Koenig leadership does not assure an honest count at the polls this fall and that it is Mr. Koenig's presence as county chairman that jeopardizes fusion.

While the lines of the Macy-Koenig contest became more sharply drawn than ever today, the position of the fusion mayoralty movement also was clarified with the pledge of both sides to support the drive to organize a fighting anti-Tammany force for the coming election. Thus the Republican mayoralty committee which is authorized to write the fusion ticket, and of which Mr. Charles S. Whitman is the head, will continue its neutral policy of separating itself from the opposing groups and has the assurance of full coöperation from both camps.

The fusionists are still looking for a man to head the anti-Tammany ticket. Two more citizen headliners have turned down their approaches this week. They are Federal Judge John C. Knox, ranking jurist on the bench of the southern district, and Mr. Peter Grimm, chairman of the Citizens' Budget Commission. This makes 10 prominent men regarded as eminently "available" for the candidacy who have eliminated themselves from consideration—Judge Samuel Seabury, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Joseph V. McKee, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Richard C. Patterson Jr., Surrogate James A. Foley, Mr. George V. McLaughlin and Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer.

It was stated in high fusion quarters, however, that of all the prospective candidates, Judge Seabury was the only one who has been formally and unanimously offered the nomination.

Remaining on the list of candidates known to be under consideration are Mr. Robert Moses, Republican, and Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Democrat. Meanwhile in high political quarters, the movement to draft Mr. Charles S. Whitman, one-time Governor of the State and head of the Republican committee to pick the fusion candidate, grows apace.

Three independents are on the outside looking in. They are Mr. John F. Hylan, Democrat; Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican; and Mr. John R. Davies, Republican.

Fusion leaders are continuing to sound out prospects and expect to have their candidate within a fortnight. Nominating petitions must be filed by August 23.

Mattern Backer Gets Garbled Soviet Cable

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—While believing that Jimmie Mattern is safe in far northeast Siberia, despite his nine-day absence on his world flight, Mr. S. J. Sackett, one of his backers, today received a cable from a Khabarovsk aviation company, indicating that no word from the flier had been received there up to last night.

The message, somewhat garbled, read: "Don't refuse to inform us if coming back Flier Mattern, who flied from Khabarovsk June 14. President Fareastern Osoaviarhim, U. S. S. R. Grishakov." This was interpreted by Mr. Sackett to mean: "Don't fail to advise us if Mattern gets back home safely," or "Let us know if Mattern gets back home safely," or "Let us know if Mattern returning to Khabarovsk." Mattern did take off and return to that city once before his final attempt to cross the Bering Sea to Alaska.

Mr. Sackett believes that Mattern did not try to follow the Aleutian Islands, but kept to the Russian mainland further north. He said the last word he had from Mattern before his last takeoff said the aviator was carrying a fishhook and a net, feeling that he could feed himself on fish indefinitely in case he was forced down in the Arctic.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23 (AP)—Mysterious and almost unintelligible wireless messages from a Vladivostok station, containing the signals for "S O S," and the word "airplane" were heard here and at Bremerton yesterday, lending hopes that news might be forthcoming about James J. Mattern, missing round-the-world flier.

Hartford Boys Beautify Drab Tenement Windows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A note of beauty has been added to Hartford's otherwise drab east side tenement section through the efforts of boys living in the neighborhood who are members of a wood-working class at the Hartford Social Settlement. Window boxes which they made, filled with bright-colored flowers donated by the Hartford Garden and Connecticut Valley Garden Clubs, have suddenly sprouted from windows hitherto devoid of any decoration.

The boys spent several weeks of enthusiastic labor in making these boxes and take great pride in the fact that they have elicited such favorable comment. This is the third year their class has devoted itself to this task, but the boxes were hitherto put up only in the settlement house.

Banks Cut Time Rates

CHICAGO, June 23—Clearing House banks here reduced rates on time deposits to ¼ of 1 per cent on 60 and 180-day deposits. No interest will be paid on deposits for less than 60 days. Former rates were ½ of 1 per cent on deposits of 90 to 180 days and ¼ of 1 per cent on deposits up to 90 days. This action is in line with that in New York.

RCA Cunningham reduce 13 Tube Prices

01-A NOW 60¢

These prices may never again be so low!

Type	Old Price	New Price
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24-A	1.40	1.20
26	.75	.65
27	.80	.70
35	1.50	1.30
36	1.80	1.50
37	1.40	1.20
38	1.60	1.45
39/44	1.80	1.50
45	.85	.75
47	1.50	1.30
71-A	.85	.75
80	.80	.70

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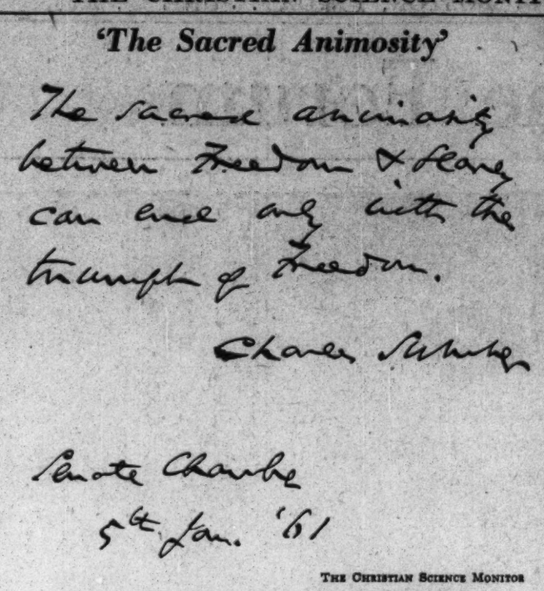

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LETTER AND SIGNATURE OF CHARLES SUMNER.

Lincoln Items for World's Fair Are Dug From Rich Curio Mine

Bennett Collection in Brooklyn Reveals Wealth of Old Books, Papers, Pictures and Antiques—Ancient Piano Uncovered During Burrowings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—From the William F. Hammond collection of books, pictures and curios, now in process of disposal at his former home at 89 Hicks, Brooklyn, there is going to the Lincoln Village at the Century of Progress exhibition in Chicago various items connected with the Civil War President.

Among these items is a bit from a black walnut rail split by Lincoln as a youth and a fragment of one of the logs in the Kentucky cabin where he was born. These are from the Barton Collection and authenticated.

There is a large group of Lincoln portraits, many of the rarer earlier period before he emerged into national affairs. One of these is attested on the back by Barton as having once been owned by Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's opponent in their debates upon slavery in Illinois following upon Douglas's campaign for reëlection to the Senate, the debates that laid the foundation of national reputation for Lincoln.

Begun in 1868

Mr. Hammond started his collection in 1868, the morning following his attendance at Charles Dickens's appearance in Brooklyn as a reader of his "Christmas Carol" and the trial scene from "Pickwick Papers." That morning Mr. Hammond fared forth to a book store and bought a number of Dickens's works and started the hobby of collecting that was to occupy all his spare time when not engaged in newspaper work, for the next 60 years.

For 30 years Mr. Hammond worked on the Brooklyn Eagle, and after that for four years was dramatic editor of the Brooklyn Times. He also worked on other Brooklyn papers. For 65 years he lived in the Brooklyn Heights vicinity, and became an authority on the section historically. He was a bachelor.

Mr. Hammond consulted only his own tastes and interests during all the years that he accumulated the things with which the house where he lived and one next door which he also owned finally became stuffed to the point where there was little room to move about.

All walls were covered with paintings, framed prints and mementoes, firearms and swords. He bought pieces of furniture, also, that pleased him, and some of these have proved during the restoration process to have quality as antiques. One barrel-like container holds scores of walking sticks in strange varieties.

When Mr. Garth Cate undertook some months ago to go through the collection, preliminary to liquidating the estate, he devoted considerable of his time to work on the contents of the front parlor. The room was piled eight feet high with papers and magazines, books and framed pictures for which there had been no place on the walls.

A Piano Unearthed

After five months of delving when some working space had been cleared in a room that formerly had room only for one chair, Mrs. Cate, who was assisting in the mining and sapping, found in her burrowings what looked like the leg of a piano. Sure enough, in process of weeks a square piano stood uncovered of the mass of material that had been heaped upon and around it.

Today, with the center of that room all clear, it is possible to walk around and examine the objects, of which hundreds still remain. On one table is a pile of large family Bibles and old framed playbills. Dozens of framed photographs are stacked against the walls. A secretary contains an array of old American glass, English china and Chinese objects of art. In the drawers are many letters and books of autographs.

One of the most exciting items for one visitor was a brief Charles Sumner letter written by the great orator and anti-slavery writer on Jan. 5, 1861, and reading as follows: "The sacred animosity betwe n Freedom & Slavery an end only with the triumph of Freedom."

A Wendell Phillips Letter

An undated letter written by Wendell Phillips reads as follows: "Tuesday. Dear Mrs. Apthorp: Thank you for your kind note. Mrs. Phillips is delighted that you have found help. With her 'Sleep is Sacred" as the Greeks said—one of the three sacred things under the sun. Thank you for the kindness with which you read my few words. I have corrected one or two of them in the 'Commonwealth' where they venture to appear beside Emerson's speech. If you read them there remember all stars pale before the sun. I've not seen his, but like the old scholar to the youngster who had not read Miltons—I congratulate you and myself on the treat we have in the near prospect. With kind regards from both of us to you and all your house, Wendell Phillips."

The signatures of the members of the United States Senate are in a book one of the Senate pages kept at hand. In this appears the name of Sam Houston, a magnificent flowing thing with whirling scrolls beneath to complete the fair bold composition.

Here is an old style receipt book, in which the debtor's name is signed to each item along with that of the creditor, attesting to the transaction. One large scrapbook contains circulars of farm machinery, tools and patent foods that were displayed at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, with minute details of appreciation of each of the illustrated objects written in around the margins.

There are daguerrotypes, Mme. De Staël's private letter box with a lock to discourage the curious, portrait busts, Chinese bronzes, bunches of huge keys, Currier & Ives prints, the remnant of what was once a collection of 9000 books, a collection of the crests of the British royal family, a sheaf of swords, early American currency and "shin plasters," old newspapers containing reports of historical happenings — almost anything that one might expect to find in an old curiosity shop.

One book of autographs contains the signature of Dickens, Thackeray, Macaulay, Palmerston, Ambert, deGrey, Sidney Herbert and Sydney Dobell. One stirring item is the account book kept by the overseer of the plantation of Col. J. J. Preston of Alabama in 1853, in which the daily diary of the condition of the crops and the slaves was kept. The overseer notes that he has been promised a fine horse by Colonel Preston if the cotton crop reaches 1000 bales that season.

Mr. Hammond had a liking for oil paintings, evidently mostly done by neighborhood painters, and many a struggling artist must have looked to him for the means to eat and paint. One of the most largely represented is E. L. Kinlock, who carried his paints into the house. Lavish is the ornament upon the door of the room where Mr. Hammond liked to retire and read the essays of Leigh Hunt. On the door is painted the legend, "The Hermitage."

If any newspaper man has read thus far in this account he is doubtless fussed to understand how one of his craft could have afforded to spend all the money that is represented in a collection that represented several hundred thousand dollars when it was at its peak. Well, Mr. Hammond made profitable real estate investments in Westchester County when land could be bought at ranch prices, and later sold, in the case of one parcel for $200,000.

Mr. Hammond did not buy first editions consistently. (Groans from the executors.) He knew what he liked and bought in huge quantities and kaleidoscopic variety.

Card Gamblers Freed In New Hampshire On Inconsistency of Laws

NASHUA, N. H., June 23 (AP)—A chief of police, who thinks New Hampshire gambling laws inconsistent, won freedom today for eight men arrested in a local hotel room last night where police found a game of cards for money in progress.

Five of the prisoners arraigned before Judge George M. French in Municipal Court were charged with gambling and the others with being present where gambling was permitted. After telling the court that the raiding squad had found only 21 cents on the table at the time, Chief Irving T. Goodwin said:

"I have no sympathy for the gambling laws of this State at present. They allow large gambling at races with no fear of prosecution or arrest, but if a man plays for a few cents in a game of penny ante he faces not only arrest but the possibility of a heavy fine or jail sentence."

Judge French indicated he agreed with the chief's views and directed that the cases of those charged with being present be nol prossed while he dismissed the others upon payment of actual costs.

Betting on horse races was recently legalized in this State and the pari-mutuel machines did $67,000 worth of business at the Rockingham Park track at Salem yesterday.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 Hum and Strum, songs.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Guardsmen, male quartet.
7:30 Electrical transcription.
7:45 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; soloist; orchestra.
12:30-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue: popular vocal.
7:30 Vocal trio; piano duo; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news
8:00 Soloist; organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:000 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Robinson's Buckaroos.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Mal Hallett's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine string ensemble.
8:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30 "Rhythm Rebels."
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
3:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:10-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News: NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:15 p. m.—Braves - Chicago game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Easier Eating Candy Bars Big Factor In 1932 Increase in Confectionery Sales

Scene: Any railroad station, steamship pier or waiting room.

Time: Two years ago.

As the curtain rises, a youngster is seen trying to insert a huge bar of candy between his teeth.

"Why do they make these so big, Mamma?" queries the child.

Act II: Same place. Time, today.

But now the child has a neat package containing two small bars. Easy to eat and more appealing to buyers.

Sequel: Candy manufacturers of the United States increased the quantity of their product sold in 1932.

And so America is getting sweeter! At least Americans are eating more candy and at less cost.

In Boston, net receipts of sugar in 1932 were 756,862,400 pounds, against 717,823,200 pounds in 1931, and 713,361,600 pounds in 1930.

The consumption of candy in the entire United States during 1932 was 1.3 per cent greater than in the preceding year, despite a decline of 19.6 per cent in the dollar value of sales, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Increased volume of 1932 sales was due chiefly to the action of manufacturers in increasing the weight of their packaged units, especially candy bars and otherwise making them more attractive.

New Customs Collector Takes Office June 30

The collector of customs, Mr. W. W. Lufkin of Essex, will finish out the fiscal year, ending June 30, handing over the office of collector on that date to Mr. Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, appointed by President Roosevelt, it is announced jointly by the two men.

Mr. Maynard served as surveyor of the port from 1913 to 1921—a position recently abolished. He is expected to invite Judge John Swift of the Superior Court to administer the oath of office, because of personal friendship, though precedent calls for a federal judge.

Hosiery Strike Called Off In Philadelphia Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—The strike of the local branch of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, set for June 22, has been called off by the local officers of the federation on receipt of a telegram from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, calling attention to the fact that negotiations to settle the workers' difficulties were now in progress, and asking for a truce to allow for the success of the conference.

More than 15,000 workers are affected by the decision. These are from 48 non-union mills of this area which are protesting working conditions in some and long hours and low wages in all of them.

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Week Ending June 24, 1933

Fancy Milk Fed Fowl	lb	19c
Spring Lamb Legs	lb	25c
Forequarters Spring Lamb	lb	12c
Prime Rib Beef Roast	lb	19c
Large Weber Ducks	lb	22c
Blue Ribbon Salad Dressing	qt	29c
John Alden Crab Meat	can	22c
J A Red Alaska Salmon	can	18c
R & R Chicken	can	37c
Campfire Marshmallows	1 lb pkg	16c
Neapolitan Ice Cream	pint	25c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

Policy on Spending Billions Under Recovery Act Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

and several more almost completed, operation of the industrial control feature of the act was well under way today. The cast iron pipe manufacturers took second place for speed in preparing their code. Cotton textiles were first.

Simultaneously the public works board, intrusted with the spending of $3,300,000,000 under the public works section of the same act, completed drafting a policy program and will be ready to go ahead with actual construction plans shortly after President Roosevelt returns from his cruise along the New England coast.

The board's policy calls for a decentralized organization operating through state administrators by means of which Col. Donald H. Sawyer, administrator, will allot the vast reëmployment funds at his disposal. Each state administrator will be provided with a local advisory board and a technical expert sent out from Washington.

First to Choose Heads

First task of the board will be selection of the state administrators. A list is in preparation and will be submitted to the President on his return. Actual consideration of individual projects cannot begin until after the state organizations have been set up and are functioning.

In the meantime it is emphasized at Colonel Sawyer's office that petitioners for particular construction projects will gain nothing by coming to Washington. The state organization located in each state will be the place for petitions, as soon as they are ready.

The statement of policy asserted that each project proposed is to be judged as to its engineering soundness, its value for stimulating employment and reviving industry, and its social desirability. Each project to be included in the program must contribute something to the locality in which it is located and not be "a mere makeshift to supply work." Moreover no project will be undertaken that will cause additional outlays to the Federal Government for operation or maintenance.

Preference is to be given to projects in or near large centers of unemployment which can be started at the earliest possible moment. The policy toward labor is to give preference to men who have been unemployed for some time, rather than to those who wish to change from some other job. An effort also is to be made to prevent long migrations from workers' homes by spreading the projects over all sections of the country and showing preference to local labor.

Regarding the qualifications for state administrators, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, made the following announcement:

"The Administration has set high standards for the state administrators. An outstanding man in each state, who has no professional or business connections that would subject him to a conflict of interests, represents the type of administrator that is desired.

"These men must be of such standing and reputation in their various communities as to entitle them to the confidence generally of the people of their states, and along with this they must have administrative ability of a high order and an independence of judgment that will make it possible for them to discriminate between public works proposed for their own states.

"Appointments will be made on the basis of character and ability, without reference to political affiliations."

While the public works feature of the act is thus just beginning to take administrative form the industrial recovery organization was experiencing some of the problems inevitable to such an enterprise. Differences of opinion developed between the labor advisory committee and the central organization over the question of collective bargaining.

The committee, it is understood, told General Johnson they considered it important that the Administration's policy should scrupulously recognize all agreements between employers and workers obtained through collective bargaining.

The status of child labor is another question which has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of the labor committee. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday she favored a minimum age requirement of 16 years and believed it should be incorporated in all codes approved by the Administration. However, General Johnson has been silent on this point, and it was not embodied in the cotton textile code already under consideration for approval.

While this development of policy was going forward at the recovery headquarters, General Johnson was forced to send his economic adviser, Dr. Alexander Sachs, to a near-by hotel in an effort to reconcile two conflicting elements in the bituminous coal industry.

The Central Coal Association, representing the northern section of the industry, had petitioned for the right to set up a code of their own separate from the National Coal Association, said to represent the southern portion of the industry.

General Johnson informed the dissenting groups that they would have to get together and work out a single code.

Representatives of the United Typothetæ of America are also meeting here to frame a basic code for the printing trades.

States Warned They Must Do Better Toward Relief

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Unless the states immediately accept their share of unemployment relief, federal funds, from which 80 per cent of all public aid in the United States is coming, will be exhausted by the end of October, according to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

In his first public address as federal relief administrator, here last night, Mr. Hopkins declared that with one out of every six persons in the United States receiving public aid, as they are at present, the entire $500,000,000 federal aid fund would last only a few months.

Charging that many states and cities "are not spending a nickel" for relief, Mr. Hopkins declared there must be a "'new deal' in terms of who will pay the relief bill."

"But relief is only one factor," he continued. "I'm convinced that the whole success of the President's recovery program is dependent upon putting people back to work and I believe that the Recovery Act will put two or three million back to work before October, while the Public Work Act will put another million to work by October and 2,000,000 by spring."

By Monday $400,000,000 will be allocated to the states for highway construction, of which one-half will go for wages, he added.

Pennsylvania Seeks Best Way to Use Federal Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 23—A plan is today before the county comfunds in constructing self-liquidation to use $17,600,000 of federal founds in constructing self-liquidating public works projects in Allegheny County. This amount would be part of a total of $27,600,000 the county is seeking to borrow from the Government under the provisions of the Administration's public works bill.

Principal projects include bridges at Aspinwall-Highland Park, Natrona-Braeburn, Glenwood and Dravosburg.

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Famous Southern Breads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

NOT long ago I had some guests from the East, who had never been South before, and I decided that I would give them a different hot bread for every meal while they were visiting me here in "My Old Kentucky Home."

They arrived on a noon train and we came directly home for luncheon, and as it has been said that first impressions are lasting, I planned to give them a very "elegant" meal (as my old colored cook expresses it) on this first day of their stay with us. We had country-cured ham and hot beaten biscuits (which are prime favorites here in Kentucky). The biscuits were made from the recipe which has been handed down in my family for many generations (I think it came over the mountains from Virginia with some of my pioneer forefathers, who were contemporaries of Daniel Boone).

Beaten Biscuit

Sift together:
1 pint flour,
¼ teaspoon salt. Work in very thoroughly
1 heaping tablespoon lard, add
1 pint milk, and begin the beating or working. A very heavy object such as a flat iron can be used, and it takes from 30 to 45 minutes to get the dough in proper condition. When the dough blisters and cracks, it is ready to make up into biscuits. Pull off a 2-inch square of the dough, roll it into a ball with the hand; flatten, stick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven (about 20 minutes).

[Editor's Note: Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests less milk—only enough to make a stiff dough.]

The old colored woman who presided over my mother's kitchen used to say that it was not beating hard, that made the biscuit nice, but the regularity of the motion. She used to say: "Beatin' hard kills the dough." All the old-fashioned cooks still beat the biscuits by hand, but there is a regular machine which can be bought especially for beaten biscuit. It looks very much like a clothes wringer, and is very easily operated, simply by turning a handle.

Sally Lunn

Cream together:
½ cup butter,
¼ cup sugar. Mix and sift together:
2 cups cake flour,
2 teaspoons baking powder, and add to the creamed mixture, alternately with
1 cup milk. Add
1 egg (well beaten), and bake in a loaf or in muffin pans, in a moderate oven.

This is a delicious bread to serve with a roast or fowl, during the main course of a dinner; it must be very hot and is more often baked in a loaf, and is broken into squares before it is brought to the table.

Old-Fashioned Batter Bread

Scald:
1 cup corn meal, in
2 cups boiling water. Add
3 eggs (well beaten), add
1 tablespoon melted butter,
2 teaspoons baking powder,
1 teaspoon salt (scant)

Have a deep pan "sizzling" with hot grease and pour the batter into it and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. This amount will serve 10 people, and is brought to the table in the same pan in which it is cooked; it is more familiarly known as "spoon bread" or "soft corn bread."

Kentucky Muffins

Sift together:
1 pint corn meal,
1 pint flour,
1 tablespoon sugar,
1 teaspoon salt,
3 teaspoons baking powder. Rub in
1 tablespoon butter; add
2 eggs (well beaten) and
1 pint milk. Mix well until batter is the consistency of a cup cake. Have muffin rings cold and well greased, fill two-thirds full and bake in a hot oven 15 minutes. These corn muffins are particularly good with green beans, (which are always cooked with ham) here in Kentucky.

Best Ever Muffins

Cream together:
1 tablespoon butter,
2 tablespoons peanut butter,
2 tablespoons sugar. Add
1 egg (well beaten)
½ teaspoon salt,
½ cup milk,
½ cup flour (wheat or rye)
½ cup corn meal, and
2 teaspoons baking powder (which has been sifted with the flour). Have muffin tins hot and well greased, bake in a quick oven.

Graham Gems

Sift together:
1½ pints graham flour,
3 teaspoons baking powder.
Cream:
1 tablespoon butter,
½ cup sugar, and add
1 egg (well beaten) and mix thoroughly with the flour and baking powder, adding enough milk to make the consistency of a batter. This amount will make 2 dozen gems.

Spider Corn-Cake

Beat together:
2 eggs,
¼ cup sugar. Then add
1 cup sweet milk,
1 cup buttermilk (in which has been dissolved 1 teaspoon soda) add
1 teaspoon salt. Then mix in
1⅔ cups corn meal, and
⅓ cup flour. Put a "spider" or skillet on the stove, and when it is hot, melt in 2 tablespoons butter. Turn the "spider" so that the butter can run up on the sides of the pan. Pour in the corn-cake mixture and add one more cup of sweet milk, but do not stir afterward. Put this in the oven and bake from 20 to 35 minutes. When done, there should be a streak of soft-looking batter through it

Parker House Rolls

Boil and then cool
1 pint milk; melt in this warm milk a piece of butter about the size of an egg, and add
½ cup of fresh yeast,
1 tablespoon sugar,
2 quarts sifted flour, and
Pinch of salt. Let it rise over night.

In the morning, add to this
½ teaspoon soda, dissolved in a spoonful of water. Mix in enough flour to make the same stiffness as any biscuit dough; roll out not more than a quarter of an inch thick. Cut with a large round cutter; spread soft butter over the tops and fold one-half over the other by doubling it. Place them apart a little so that there will be room to rise. Cover and place them near the fire for 15 or 20 minutes before baking. Bake in rather a quick oven.

This recipe comes from my mother's family who still live in Richmond, Va., and they claim that it is the original Parker House Recipe. I know that they are the most delicious rolls that I have ever tasted.

My cook excels in making all sorts of "batty cakes" as she calls them, but I believe the most unusual ones that she makes are those made from buttermilk and soda. She calls them her most "special sour-milk-and-soda batty cakes."

Sour Milk Griddle-Cakes

Make a batter of
1 quart sour milk and
3½ cups flour (or enough flour to make a "runny" batter), add
2 eggs (well beaten),
1 tablespoon melted butter,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little milk or cold water (be sure to add the soda just before baking), then bake on a hot griddle, well greased, brown on both sides.

Buttermilk Biscuit

Rub into:
1 quart flour (sifted),
Butter (about the size of an egg), add
1 teaspoon salt: stir into this
1 pint buttermilk, dissolve
1 teaspoon soda, and stir into the milk just as you add it to the flour; knead it up quickly, roll it out nearly half an inch thick and cut out with a biscuit-cutter; bake immediately in a quick oven.

Very nice biscuit may be made with sour cream without the butter by the same process.

Feather Biscuit

Mix together:
1½ cups flour,
1 tablespoon lard,
1½ teaspoons baking powder,
½ teaspoon salt, add
1 cup milk (or enough milk to make a soft dough). Bake in a quick oven. These biscuits are so easy to make and are always "as light as a feather," too.

Johnnie Cake (Old Plantation Style)

Sift:
1 quart Indian meal (yellow corn meal) into a pan; make a hole in the middle and pour in
1 pint water (warm), adding
1 teaspoon salt. With a spoon mix the meal and water gradually into a soft dough. Stir it briskly for a quarter of an hour or more, till it becomes light and spongy; then spread the dough smoothly and evenly on a straight, flat board (a piece of the head of a flour-barrel will serve for this purpose); place the board nearly upright before an open fire and put an iron against the back to support it; bake it well; when done, cut it in squares; send it hot to table, split and buttered.

I am giving the recipe just as it has been handed down in my family, of course the modern biscuit board can be substituted for the head of the flour barrel.

Southern Corn Dodgers

Mix:
1 quart southern corn meal (coarsely ground), with enough cold water to make a soft dough, add
1 teaspoon salt,
1 tablespoon butter or lard melted.
Mold into oval cakes with the hands and bake in a very hot oven, in well-greased pans. The crust should be brown and it should be brought to the table very hot. (Mrs.) S. H.

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1 Cup Whipping Cream Stiffly Beaten

Thin HIP-O-LITE with 2 tablespoons of milk and whip until well blended. Cook Tapioca in one cup of milk until clear. Strain. Pour over malted milk and beat until free of bumps. Add to HIP-O-LITE and blend. Add Vanilla. Fold in Whipped Cream and pour in freezing tray. Freeze without stirring.

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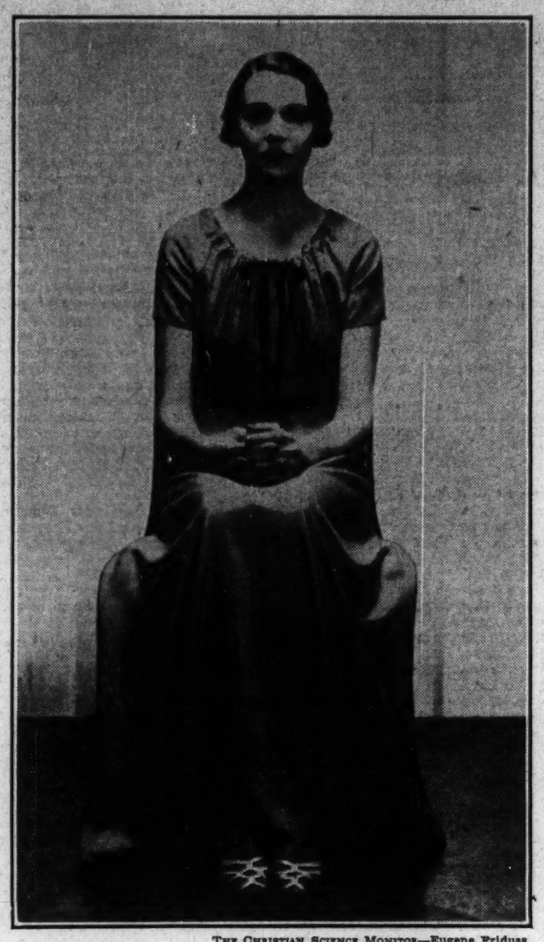
The Recipes

on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Eugene Friduss

ANKLE-LENGTH DRESS FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS

Simplicity Raised to Distinction

This afternoon dress of cotton crêpe in "hazeblu," and trimmed with violet ribbons at the neck and waist, is called Little Miss Muffet; but one doubts that little Miss Muffet sat in so statuesque a fashion on her "tuffet." The waist, gathered into fullness on the drawstring neck, and set off by the plain cap sleeve; and the skirt fullness permitting a natural drapery as graceful as that of the Greek chiton, give to this design an unusual beauty. Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.

This Is For Men

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ADVENTURES in home making belong to fathers quite as much as they do to mothers, and the adventures, for them, may be just as rich and joyful.

Four years ago Henry Turner Bailey told, for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the story of his memory of his father, and what that memory had meant to him through the years. The story will bear repeating because it was told by a man for men.

Mr. Bailey said, in part, that his memory of his father was of a man who put his arm around him. A man who used to whisk him up off the floor and pitch him into the air when he was just a little tot; who used to carry him around the room for a few moments before dinner and give him a chance to see the tops of the tables, and the inside of the sink; to see grass and flowers outside the windows instead of sky and trees.

Again his father put his arm around him when he helped him to drink from his little tin cup, and when he told him stories by the open fire in the evening. Stories of when he had been a little boy. His father told him that he had once been a heedless boy, a boy who forgot, a boy who spilled things, and tore things, and lost things, a boy who got into trouble, a boy who had a good time.

* * *

Later his father put his arm around him when they were driving to church on Sunday. "Always green fields and woods along those three miles of country roads, always that marvelously funny blue-shadow horse working silently along flat in the dust beside old Fan. With one arm the man drove. Sometimes he let me work the whip. I could help old Fan drive off flies, he said. Sometimes he let me hold the reins. And so I learned how to steer a horse before I learned to steer a straight course through the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes and the minor prophets."

Mr. Bailey's father used to put his arm around him when he was trying to figure out his first problems in arithmetic, and when he was learning to swim. The first day they went into the water together his father said to him, "Now if you will do just what I tell you to do you will learn to dive and swim this week." The first day he learned to "duck," the next day to float on his back; the next two days his father held him by his side in four feet of water and taught him the swimming movements. "Then he let go and I swam."

* * *

When the lad passed the trying straits between boyhood and manhood his father's arm was around him. "There were commands of God, and they were pointed out to me. And behold he set before me that day life and death. He urged me to choose life, and I chose it. And how many times since have I thought of him in glory and whispered, "Father, I thank Thee."

* * *

While they worked he felt his father's arm around him, if not literally, at least potentially. His father was never too busy to sharpen the tools that he had dulled, to teach him a better way to make a windmill, to examine and judiciously praise his astonishing mechanisms and his surprise-drawings.

Mr. Bailey closes with this paragraph: "And his arms were around me when I confessed my sin. Never shall I forget that day. I had willfully disobeyed his command about throwing stones in the village square. I had thrown one through a shop window. Upon mother's suggestion I confessed the whole miserable business and asked his forgiveness. I was not whipped, I was not scolded, I was just taken in his arms and forgiven, and told to go in peace and sin no more."

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PEACH SHORTCAKE

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ cup shortening
milk to make a soft dough

Cut shortening into flour, sifted with salt and baking powder. Add milk, a little at a time until dough can be rolled. Roll on floured board to about ½ inch thick. Brush with butter. Cover with another layer of dough. Bake in pie plate in oven at 375°F. for 12 to 15 minutes. Separate the layers. Butter well. Put cut peaches between and on top. Cover with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with a little almond extract. Have shortcake hot, and fruit very cold when served.

Ask your grocer, or write direct, for "New Use" Cook Book.

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Rumford, R. I.

Traveling With Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN mothers wish to know how to keep their children amused and reasonably clean during a railroad journey. I have traveled quite a little with my two small children, and have found certain things helpful.

In regard to clothing: My own clothing is dark in color, whenever possible, and something which is plain in design and not easily crushed. The children's clothing is also simple and cool. Pongee is an excellent material for little girl's dresses. It does not become readily soiled from the coal dust, or wrinkle too easily. A dress of some all-over print design is also fine. A colored blouse or wash suit, preferably tan, is fresher looking on a boy, at the end of a journey, than white.

After removing our wraps, and getting as cool and comfortable as possible, when we travel, I wipe the window ledge and window with a piece of cleansing tissue, for my youngest child will be next to the window and play on the ledge of it.

Amusements

As to amusement: After our journey has commenced we open our traveling bag, which has been entrusted to the older child. In it are "surprises from the five-and-ten cent store. The box may contain such things as a puzzle for an older child, (not so intricate that it demands close study on the moving train), tiny trucks or airplanes, to furnish a small boy with various imaginary games, or tiny dolls, and their toilet articles, for the little girl. There are countless inexpensive small toys which may be played with in a limited space. These toys are absolutely new and have been purchased for this trip alone, and that makes them more interesting. The children do not know what they are beforehand which gives further pleasure. The children play among themselves on the seat and window ledge, quietly, not noticing any one else in the car, or attracting attention to themselves. I am free to read or to rest.

If the children become tired of the toys and are restless, we play pencil games, such as "tick-tack-to," or word building for older children, or "I'm thinking of," or draw pictures, each child contributing a part of the picture until it is completed. Or for a while we talk about things we see outside, a grain elevator, a steamship, bright flowers or anything which may attract their attention.

* * *

About food: Children get hungry, and especially they want to eat if they have nothing else to do. I always carry something to eat, some food which is easy to digest. Arrowroot cookies, alphabet or animal crackers, interest the younger children, some other form of slightly sweetened crackers or cookies, please older children. Avoid candy, ice cream, which has not been kept continually packed in ice, bananas, peanuts, and such foods, which are too heavy for a child that must be inactive.

If the trip necessitates a luncheon on the train, I prefer one which I pack myself, to one in the diner. The luncheon I prepare is one suitable for young children. For example, lettuce or chicken sandwiches. No rich cake, or sweet and sticky jelly sandwiches. The amount eaten should be less than at home when the children are more active. As for liquid, I carry some slightly sweetened fruit juice, or orange juice.

As we approach our journey's end, we collect our toys and papers, leaving anything we wish to discard in a pile on the seat. The children collect our clothing, and the luggage for which they are responsible. I carry a tube of cleansing cream or some other cleansing preparation, with cleansing tissues, and wipe the hands and faces of the children, if it is necessary, and comb their hair. The smallest and wiggliest member of my family who seems to locate dirt, if possible, has got her dress very dirty, so I slip on another from my bag. Neat, clean and smiling, she greets our friends, or Daddy, at the station, while brother proudly bearing some of the luggage comes behind us.

Short Trips or Shopping

For short trips of an hour's duration, I generally allow the baby to take one small toy with her, with which to play. Brother is interested in the brakemen, conductors, stations, and is perfectly contented. He takes charge of the tickets, and listens for station announcements, to tell us of our arrival at our station.

I rarely take either of the children with me when I shop, preferring mail or telephone orders, if I cannot go alone. If it is necessary for me to take one of them, for a short time, and if there are to be any periods of waiting, the child has something with which to amuse himself. I find a chair or quiet place for him to wait.

Afterward we have a simple treat of his selection. In the stores the children wear neither hats nor coats. Being much smaller they are jostled about more than we are and get less air. That is why one sees so many fretful, crying, or disobedient children in stores. Imagine standing and walking around for what seems hours, in a temperature of over 80 degrees, surrounded by hustling giants, and clad in heavy outdoor garments.

When traveling by machine for a long distance the children have their "surprise box" similar to that when traveling on the train—toys for the morning, and some for the afternoon, which are kept wrapped until then.

Instead of Restaurants

I find most restaurant and hotel food too rich and hearty for small children, as well as expensive, for the amount they eat of the food after it has been ordered. I plan a simple picnic luncheon of foods easily digested and not too hearty for an afternoon of inactivity. I also carry a jar of water in the car, and we rinse our hands and faces, before, and after eating, if we are not able to stop at some station or rest-room near our chosen picnic ground. We eat leisurely, and stroll around a little, to give small legs a chance to stretch before setting out again on our journey. I always carry extra clothing if the weather is cool, also a small box of plain cookies for in-between-meal lunches. Contented children make the trip easier for all the family. A. LOUISE ORR.

Dressmaking Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When cutting out a garment always use sharp pins and scissors. Blunt ones are apt to move the material out of position. Always use the scissors at the right side and hold the pattern firmly with the palm of the left hand.

* * *

Pleats, and so on, in silk material should be tacked with silk thread. Cotton or mercerized cotton will mark the stuff when pressed.

* * *

Always thread a needle with the end of the thread that first comes off the reel—not the end that you cut—and you will have no trouble with continually knotting threads.

* * *

When sewing on a button place a pin between it and the material. Sew the button on in the usual way but before finishing off, take out the pin and wind the thread several times around the stitches between button and cloth. This will form a "shank," and prevent dragging when the garment is buttoned up. On thick material use a match stick in place of a pin.

* * *

When sewing buttons on thin material place a piece of strong tape on the wrong side and sew through both material and tape.

* * *

In a pleated dress, make a small cross stitch at the base of each pleat, on the inside of the hem. These will show the position of the pleats when the garment has been washed, and help you to iron them straight.

12 WOMEN LEADERS of the Past 100 Years

Brief biographies and portraits reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of women leaders chosen by American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Includes biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott. Also prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" from April Ladies' Home Journal. 56 pages. 35 cents. 3 for $1. Outside U. S. A. 20% extra. At book-dealers or send direct to

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Today's *New* RECIPE

FRUIT MARSHMALLOW
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 cup fruit juice (peach juice or any fruit juice desired)
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
⅓ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup bananas, or other fruit, cut in small pieces
½ cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped
1 egg white
½ cup marshmallows, diced
½ cup peaches, diced

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes, and dissolve in boiling fruit juice. Add sugar, salt and lemon juice. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in marshmallows and fruit, whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, and the stiffly beaten egg white. Pile in serving glasses and chill. Serve with or without whipped cream. Garnish with fruit.

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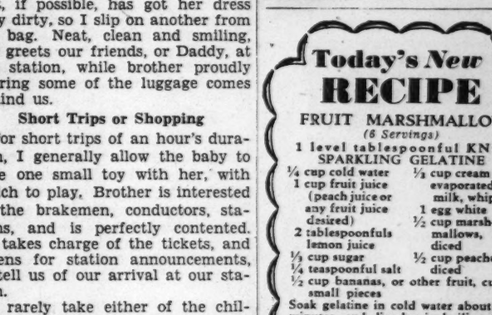

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Mary Cutter And Emily A. Lincoln Reach the Final

Both Win Semifinal Matches in Straight Sets at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 23—Two Massachusetts college girls will play for the singles championship in the fifth annual intercollegiate girls' invitation tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow as the result of the semifinal-round matches this morning, in which Mary Elizabeth Cutter '36 of Jackson College in Medford and Emily Ames Lincoln '36 of Smith College, Northampton, won their contests. Last year Miss Cutter represented Boston University.

Miss Cutter, No. 1, eliminated the fourth seeded player, Josephine Merrick of the Connecticut College for Women, this forenoon, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, with little or no difficulty, but Miss Lincoln did not have such an easy time in defeating Mary Teegarden of the Mount Holyoke College of South Hadley, Mass., the only unseeded player to reach the round of four.

In the first set Miss Lincoln ran up a lead of 5—1 before Miss Teegarden threatened by taking two games in a row. Miss Lincoln, who was shooting so close to the sidelines that as many balls landed just out as those that were safe, steadied a bit to pull the ninth game, which went to deuce no less than five times, out of the fire.

Both girls lost their services in the opening games of the second set and before Miss Lincoln could get the upper hand the score reached 4-all in games. The Smith College freshman had just enough stuff on the ball to win the next two games for the set and match and the right to meet Miss Cutter, who has been playing good tennis in recent years. The summary:

Fifth Annual Intercollegiate Girls' Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, 6—2, 6—1.

Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Ruth Beeson, Smith College, 6—3, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Mary E. Cutter, Jackson College, defeated Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, 6—2, 6—2.

Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Mary E. Cutter, Jackson College, and Emily Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Ruth Besson, Smith College, and Marianna M. Richards, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—2.

Catherine Boyden and Anna C. Mattison, Vassar College, defeated Anne P. (Nancy) Ogilby and Mary S. Holt, Smith College, 6—3, 6—1.

Elizabeth Dutch, Connecticut College for Women, and Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Helen Ranney and Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, 6—1, 1—6, 8—6.

Hitchcock's Play Features Victory —Templeton Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 23—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., America's high-goal star, carried his Greentree team into the final round of the third Westbury Challenge Cup series yesterday at Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, almost unaided, when Greentree defeated Aknusti, 6 to 5, in the second semifinal-round match. Hitchcock had some help from his famous pony Katrina, and somewhat less from C. V. Whitney, but the 10-goal international player was really the responsible party.

Two other internationalists, Winston F. C. Guest and Earle A. S. Hopping, fought out a second-round match in the handicap division of the June tourneys for the Meadow Brook Club cups, and the Templeton team, with Guest, beat out Great Neck, with Hopping, 13 to 11. Curiously, it was another Guest, Raymond, the younger brother of the Templeton player, who did the best work for the losers, second five goals, to six for his elder brother.

Hitchcock indicated what was to come in the initial chukker of the game, when he scored twice. Then in the second, as Aknusti settled down to its best play, Katrina assisted him on defense, and a foul at the bell gave him a third goal at the start of the third chukker. But the next three periods were all in favor of Aknusti and those former Old Aiken players, James P. Mills and E. T. Gerry, combined so well as to bring Aknusti into the lead at 5 to 3 at the end of the fourth chukker. A pair of goals fed up to C. V. Whitney by Hitchcock enabled Greentree to tie the score, and then Hitchcock and Katrina once more combined in the final chukker and with half a minute to go, a wild gallop and three drives put through the winning goal. E. Gerry endeavored to remedy the matter in the few seconds left, but his final smash went wide, and the game ended.

Greentree will encounter Meadow Brook Ramblers in the final on Sunday, while Templeton will have to wait until the rest of the field catches up before its next game can be scheduled. The summary:

Third Westbury Challenge Cup—Semifinal Round

Pos.	Greentree	Aknusti
No. 1	Robert Lehman	W. A. Harriman
No. 2	C. V. Whitney	J. P. Mills
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	E. T. Gerry
Back	J. H. Whitney	R. L. Gerry Jr.

Score—Greentree 6, Aknusti 5. Goals—Hitchcock 4, C. V. Whitney for Greentree; Mills 2, E. T. Gerry 2, Harriman for Aknusti. Referee—Richard S. Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Meadow Brook Club Cups—Second Round

Pos.	Templeton	Great Neck
No. 1	W. G. Reynolds	J. P. Grace Jr.
No. 2	M. G. Phipps	H. W. Shaffer
No. 3	W. F. C Guest	E. A. S. Hopping
Back	G. A. Oliver Jr.	Raymond Guest

Score—Templeton 13, Great Neck 11. Goals—Guest 6, Phipps 5, Reynolds 2 for Templeton; R. Guest 5, Grace 2, Shaffer 2, Hopping 2 for Great Neck. Referee—Stewart B. Iglehart. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Mrs. Lake in Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., June 23—Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club and Mrs. R. C. Lake of the Old Country Club meet today in the final round of the Long Island golf championship at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club links, as Mrs. Lake defeated Mrs. Fritz Lindh of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club in the semifinal round yesterday, 5 and 3, while Miss Hicks was defeating Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, 4 and 2. This is the third successive year that Mrs. Lake has made the final round of this tournament.

Ray Benge Pitches Brooklyn Dodgers To Fifth Place, 9-0

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	21	.632
St. Louis	36	24	.600
Pittsburgh	33	28	.541
Chicago	32	32	.500
Brooklyn	28	31	.496
Boston	28	34	.452
Cincinnati	28	34	.452
Philadelphia	24	39	.381

Results June 22

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 3.

Ray Benge pitched the Brooklyn Dodgers into fifth place in the National League baseball standing yesterday when he held the Pittsburgh Pirates to four scattered hits and shut them out, 9 to 0. It was Benge's fifth consecutive victory. The veteran right-hander took part in the attack as well by connecting with three solid hits. The Dodgers put across enough runs to win in the first inning with the help of a long triple by Tony Cuccinello. The Dodgers stole six bases, Taylor, Wilson and Stripp each getting two. The triumph put the Brooklyn club 2½ games from fourth place.

Carl Hubbell beat Red Lucas in a pitchers' battle yesterday at the Polo Grounds and gave his mates a 4-to-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. It was New York's eleventh shutout of the 1933 campaign and Hubbell's fourth. The tall left-hander yielded only five hits and only once was in any real trouble. That was in the sixth when the Reds filled the bases with no one out. The Giants collected six hits off Lucas and all except one of them figured in the scoring. Johnny Vergez drove in two runs with a homer and a single.

The Boston Braves went into a tie for sixth place in the standing yesterday by virtue of a 3-to-1 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Ed Brandt went the distance for the Braves, keeping seven Chicago hits well scattered. The Cubs made a threat in the ninth by filling the bases, but Brandt pitched himself out without a score. Guy Bush started for the Cubs and was touched for 10 hits during the six innings he worked. Brandt himself drove in the first Boston run in the second inning with a single and a few moments later scored what proved to be the winning run. Gyselman's double was the only extra-base hit made by the Braves.

Big Ed Holley was effective in the pinches against the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday and Philadelphia won by the score of 9 to 3. Holley pitched shutout ball until the ninth inning when Frankie Frisch hit a homer with two men on base. The Cards found Holley for 14 safeties, but could not come through when hits meant runs. The Phillies had little trouble hitting Jim Mooney, who started for St. Louis. Wes Schulmerich continued his sensational hitting for the Phillies with three out of four. Chick Fullis connected with a homer. The scores by innings:

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	x	9	11	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Benge and Lopez; Meine, Hoyt, Chagnon and Padden. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 15m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	x	4	6	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 42m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	3	11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Bush, Grimes and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and Barr. Time—1h. 50m

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	x	9	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	1

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Mooney, Johnson and Wilson, O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 3m.

Sweden Bests United States Team in Match

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 23 (AP)—The United States chess team yesterday sustained its first defeat in the international tournament here, going down to Sweden, 2½-1½.

The Americans retained first position with 41½ points and today, in the fifteenth and final round, will encounter the Czechoslovakian team which has the second highest score of 37½.

F. J. Marshall defeated his Swedish opponent yesterday and I. Kashdan reached a draw, but Arthur W. Dake and Reuben Fine lost.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, defeating Asgeirsson in 25 moves, helped France in a victory over Iceland by 2½-1½.

Czechoslavakia divided two games with Poland and adjourned two. Other results:

Belgium 2, Scotland 2; Austria 3½, Denmark ½; Lithuania 2½, Britain 1½; Italy 4, Esthonia 0; Hungary 2½, Latvia ½ (1 adjourned).

The leading scores: United States 41½—14½; Czechoslovakia 37½—16½; Sweden 36½—19½; Austria 35½—20½; Hungary 35—50; Poland 33½—30½; Lithuania 30½—25½; Latvia 29—26; Britain 29—27; France 28½—27½.

Princeton Crew Sails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 23—The Princeton lightweight crew, which is to compete in the Thames Challenge Cup race in the Royal Henley Regatta in England July 5-8, sails on the Olympic tonight with coaches and other members of the party. The members of the crew are Henry T. Robertson '33, Claremont, Calif., bow; Capt. Standish Backus Jr. '33, Detroit, No. 2; Herbert C. McClure '35, Cincinnati, No. 3; Alfred D. Sleminski '34, Jersey City, No. 4; Henry C. Mail '34, Morristown, No. 5; Wharton Sinker Jr. '35, Elkins Park, No. 6; Robert P. Reybine '33, New Rochelle, No. 7; Durand Echeverria '35, Short Hills, stroke; Robert C. Brooks '34, New York, coxswain. Alternate oarsmen are H. Alexander Smith Jr. '34, Princeton; Edward Harris Jr. '35, Rochester, and Chester C. Davis '33, Morris Plains. Other members of the party are Winthrop Rutherford Jr. '28, one of the freshman coaches, and Arthur L. Strange '33, both of whom will compete in the Diamond Sculls event; Gordon Sikes '16, varsity crew coach; Wilhelmus B. Bryan Jr., 150-pound crew coach, and Mrs. Bryan.

Marvin Owen Awarded Cup

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—Marvin Owen, Detroit Tiger third baseman, yesterday was awarded a cup as the most valuable player in the International League for 1932. Owen, who played with the Newark club, batted .317 and fielded .949 in 150 games last season. Presentation of the cup was made by Councilman John W. Smith, Detroit.

Sheldon Wins Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 23—Charles Sheldon of the Siwanoy Country Club won the qualifying round gold medal in the Westchester amateur golf championship tournament at the Winged Foot Golf Club, yesterday, with a card of 75. He was the last player to finish.

More Surprises In Men's Western Tennis Singles

Halstead Defeats Doc Barr and Shostrom Wins From Junior Coen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 23—More surprises occurred in the fourth round of men's singles in the annual western championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the River Forest Tennis Club.

Thane R. Halstead of Chicago, who upset calculations when he put Herbert L. Bowman of New York out in the third round, continued his exceptional play. He placed his drives out of reach, from side to side, whip-sawing the lanky Doc K. Barr of Dallas, Texas, eleventh in the seeding, and defeating Barr by the score of 6—4, 6—2.

John E. Shostrom of Chicago, unseeded like Halstead, offered another surprise. He defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., who was seeded third, 8—6, 6—3. Shostrom went into the match keyed up and determined, hitting the ball hard and marking his spots. Coen seemed to be struggling against a handicap.

Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, Pacific coast champion, bounced most of his game points off the top of the net in defeating T. F. O'Connell of Chicago, 6—3, 6—1. Prusoff's overhead game was weak, but O'Connell neglected to feed it consistently.

Jay L. Cohn of Chicago, sixth seeded, used his out-twisting service to advantage in defeating Wilbur E Hess of Forth Worth, Texas, seeded tenth. The score was 7—5, 6—3. Most of the games went to deuce. Hess found the net at times almost impossible to clear.

Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, champion and former champion, respectively, won their fourth-round matches. Today Parker meets John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas while Lott meets Cohn in quarter-finals.

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf of Indianapolis, former women's champion, won two women's singles matches. In the second round she defeated Alice Higgitt of Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—2, and in the third defeated Louise Blackman of Detroit, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

Western Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Third Round

John E. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., 6—3, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Scott C. Rexinger, Chicago, 8—6, 6—1.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, 7—5, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated G. S. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

H. J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

John E. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 8—6, 6—3.

Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, defeated Doc K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, 6—0, 7—5.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf, Elkhart, defeated Alice Higgitt, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Clara Davis, Madison, Wis., 6—1, 6—3.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, defeated Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Detroit, 6—1, 6—3.

Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, defeated Ruth Willard, Chicago, 8—6, 7—5.

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf, Elkhart, defeated Louis Blackman, Detroit, 6—0, 6—3.

Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, defeated Muriel Adams, Indianapolis, 6—3, 6—4.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, 6—2, 7—5.

Katheryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, defeated Thelma Kenefick, Iowa City, Iowa, 6—2, 6—4.

Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, defeated Mrs. Flo Wettleder, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—First Round

W. E. Parkhill and Frank McCoy defeated P. D. Bateman and Walter Grimsman, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Second Round

F. A. Parker and R. L. Bryan defeated Lewis Carson and Carl Fischer, 6—0, 10—8, 6—4.

H. S. Prusoff and W. H. Doeg defeated W. E. Parkhill and Frank McCoy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

D. K. Barr and John McDiarmid defeated Max Davidson and Trevor Weiss, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

S. C. Rexinger and J. E. Shostrom defeated Milton Ruehl and Donald Leavens, by default.

Frederic Mercur and W. F. Coen Jr. defeated Kenneth Black and Edward Davis, 7—5, 8—6, 9—7.

G. S. O'Connell and G. M. Braudt Jr. defeated R. O. Covington and Harvey Harris, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Mrs. Barbara Duffy and Eunice Dean defeated Eleanor Rosenbaum and Marjorie Stern, 6—1, 6—3.

Helen Fulton and Jane Sharp defeated Mrs. Jane Draper and Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, 6—1, 6—1.

Eugenie Sampson and Kathryn Pearson, defeated Lucille Jacobson and Alice Curtin, 6—3, 6—1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	49	32	.605
Portland	43	31	.581
Hollywood	42	35	.545
Los Angeles	41	36	532
Missions	39	41	.488
Oakland	37	40	.481
Seattle	30	44	.429
San Francisco	31	47	.397

Results June 22

Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 2.
San Francisco 4, Missions 3.
Sacramento 15, Oakland 9.
Seattle 6 Portland 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	42	28	.600
Newark	41	29	.586
Toronto	40	30	.571
Baltimore	39	34	.534
Buffalo	31	39	.443
Jersey City	30	39	.435
Montreal	30	41	.423
Albany	29	42	.408

Results June 22

Baltimore 6, Albany 1.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 1.
Jersey City 8, Newark 5.
Montreal 8, Rochester 0.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	22	.645
St. Paul	36	31	.537
Indianapolis	33	29	.532
Minneapolis	33	31	.516
Milwaukee	31	30	.508
Toledo	32	33	.492
Louisville	30	37	.448
Kansas City	24	44	.353

Results June 22

Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 3.
Indianapolis 10, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 1, Kansas City 0.

Vanitie Defeats Weetamoe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 23—Meeting for the first time this season in the Glen Cove regatta of the New York Yacht Club, Vanitie, former America Cup yacht, owned and sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, defeated Weetamoe, former American Cup defense candidate, owned by Frederick H. Prince and sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, around a 16¼-mile triangular course, yesterday, by 8m. 18s. Her winning margin, however, was 7m. 21s., as she allowed Weetamoe a handicap of 1m. 58s.

Washington Climbs Into Tie for The Lead With Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	23	.617
Washington	37	23	.617
Cleveland	33	29	.532
Philadelphia	29	28	.509
Chicago	31	30	.508
Detroit	30	32	.484
Boston	24	36	.397
St. Louis	22	40	.355

Results June 22

Boston 9, Detroit 7 (10 innings).
Washington 11, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 8.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.

Taking advantage of wild Chicago pitching and poor fielding, the Washington Senators climbed into a tie for first place in the American League baseball race with the New York Yankees yesterday, by winning, 11 to 4. The Senators accepted 11 bases on balls and were aided in their scoring by four White Sox errors. Manager Joe Cronin led the Washington attack with four singles in four official trips to the plate. Alvin Crowder started for the winners, but got into trouble in the eighth and was replaced by Jack Russell. The victory was Washington's tenth in the last 11 games.

The lowly St. Louis Browns knocked the Yankees out of undisputed possession of first place in the pennant race yesterday by a rally in the ninth inning. The final score was 5 to 4. The Browns took an early lead, but the world champions tied the score in the eighth. Bump Hadley pitched most of the game for the Browns, but was forced to leave in the ninth, George Blaeholder finishing. With MacFayden pitching in the ninth, Blaeholder reached first on Lazzeri's fumble. Jim Levey singled and the bases were filled when Sam West beat out a bunt. Campbell's single drove in the winning run.

The Philadelphia Athletics pounded out an 11-to-6 triumph over the Cleveland Indians yesterday. The A's totaled 16 safeties, including triples by Cochrane and Williams. Cain was Connie Mack's starting pitcher, but he was driven to the showers in the seventh. Bob Grove came in and finished. Oral Hildebrand, brilliant young right-hander of the Cleveland staff, started for the losers, but was batted out in the fifth. Williams and McNair each made three hits for the A's.

Roy Johnson's triple in the tenth inning yesterday gave the Boston Red Sox a 9-to-7 victory over the Detroit Tigers. The blow came after Cooke and Alexander had walked to start the inning. The Tigers prolonged the game by tying the score in the ninth inning. The Red Sox were rather fortunate to win, inasmuch as they made five errors in the field. Lloyd Brown and Gordon Rhodes divided the pitching for the Sox, the latter getting credit for the victory. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	—11	12	1	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	— 4	10	4	

Batteries—Crowder, Russell and Sewell; Miller, Heving, Faber, Gregory and Grube. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and McGowan—2h. 27m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	—5	11	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—4	9	2

Batteries—Hadley, Blaeholder and Shea; Brown, MacFayden and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Blaeholder. Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 24m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	—11	16	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	— 6	13	2

Batteries—Cain, Grove and Cochrane; Hildebrand, Connally, Bean, Hudlin and Spencer, Myatt. Winning pitcher—Cain. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Summers and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 21m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2—	9	10	5
Detroit	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0—	7	10	2

Batteries—Brown, Rhodes and Ferrell; Sorrell, Herring, Hogsett, Marberry and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Rhodes. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 20m.

Whiteside Announces Crew for Coast Trip

Coach Charles J. Whiteside has announced his Harvard crew for the Pacific Coast Regatta to be held next month on the 2000-meter Olympic Games course at Los Angeles. The makeup of the new crew takes only Coxswain Henry H. Bissell '33 of the four-mile varsity which defeated Yale recently. There will be one full eight-oared crew and two substitutes.

There are six of the junior varsity eight which defeated Yale and two of the freshman boat in the shell. One of the freshman boat and the stroke of the combinations at New London will comprise the substitutes. Coach Whiteside has not ventured much information about how well the boat is rowing as yet. They will leave for the Coast in a week and hope to have a paddle at Chicago en route.

The makeup of the boat and its experience finds A. L. Nickerson '33, captain and No. 3 in the jayvees, at bow; Taggart Whipple '34, same position as in the jayvees, 2; Raymond S. Clark '36, the same as in the freshmen, 3; Arthur Beane, '36, No. 6 in the freshmen, at 4; John W Peirce '33, No. 4 in the jayvees, at 5; 6, 7 and stroke, all from the same seats held as jayvees, are Alastair D. Robertson '33, Francis J. Swayze '33 and Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35 respectively. The substitutes, Henry F. Atherton Jr. '36 and Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35, were rowing at No. 7 on the freshmen and stroke of the "combines" respectively.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	46	26	.639
New Orleans	41	30	.577
Birmingham	39	33	.542
Chattanooga	37	33	.529
Nashville	38	34	.528
Atlanta	33	40	.452
Knoxville	27	42	.391
Little Rock	23	46	.333

Results June 22

Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Knoxville 2, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 1.
Nashville 10, Chattanooga 9.

U. S. Ryder Cup Team Practices

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen today led his American Ryder Cup team over the Southport course for the first of the few practice sessions they will get before the start of the matches with Great Britain Monday. All of the team members except Gene Sarazen were out for practice. Sarazen went to Exeter to play a 36-hole exhibition match with Archie E. W. Compston, the British professional.

Compston Beats Sarazen

EXETER, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Archie E. W. Compston, British professional, defeated Gene Sarazen, former American and present British open champion, 3 and 4, today in a 36-hole exhibition match.

Murphy, Horton Advance to The Singles Final

Defeat the Two Harvard Stars in Eastern College Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, June 23—Richard T. Murphy of Hamilton and Albert Horton 3d of Williams won their way to the finals over the Harvard stars, S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d and John F. Ray, in the play of the singles in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship here yesterday, and will encounter each other tomorrow. Davenport and Ray, though close to defeat in the doubles also, managed to survive until darkness came to their aid, and their match against Donald Hawley and Allen W. Swayze was adjourned at 8—6, 6—3, 3—6, 5—5, to be resumed this afternoon, with the winners encountering Horton and Robert Kelleher, in the final of the doubles later in the afternoon.

Horton's victory over Davenport was the surprise of the day, though his performance on Tuesday, when he played three rounds of singles and a doubles match, indicated his power. The match went to four sets, lasting more than two hours, and the score was 4—6, 6—2, 11—9, 6—3. Then Horton went on to win in the doubles also, with Kelleher, over the second Harvard pair, Walter E. Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Murphy continued to display the form which makes him a strong favorite for the title, and swamped Ray in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championships

Singles—Semifinal Round

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, 4—6, 6—2, 11—9, 6—3.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated John F. Ray, Harvard, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Horton and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, defeated W. E. Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford, Harvard, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Davenport and Ray, Harvard, against Donald Hawley and Allen W. Swayze, New York University, 6—8, 6—3, 3—6, 5—5 (called on account of darkness).

National League Team Is Selected for July 6

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—President John A. Heydler and his all-star manager, John J. McGraw, have picked their National League players for that big one-game argument with the best in the American League, July 6.

Eighteen stars of the senior circuit have been chosen to play in the game and every team in the league is represented, St. Louis and New York leading the field with four each. The final National League selections:

Catchers—Leo Hartnett, Chicago; Jimmy Wilson, St. Louis.

Infielders—Bill Terry, New York; Frankie Frisch, St. Louis; Dick Bartell, Philadelphia; Harold Traynor, Pittsburgh; Elwood English, Chicago; Tony Cuccinello, Brooklyn.

Outfielders—Charles Klein, Philadelphia; Paul Waner, Pittsburgh; Pepper Martin, St. Louis; Chick Hafey, Cincinnati; Frank O'Doul, New York; Wally Berger, Boston.

Pitchers—Lonnie Warneke, Chicago; Carl Hubbell, New York; Bill Hallahan, St. Louis, and Harold Schumacher, New York.

Selections of fans, gathered by the Chicago Tribune and newspapers associated in the promotion of the game, were followed closely in picking the National League team, except that pitcher Red Lucas, third in the poll, was left out.

Final selections of the American League all-star team are expected within a few days.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

To be shown throughout the summer, an exhibition has been assembled by the Vose Galleries, consisting of pictures and sculptures by prominent Massachusetts artists. The list includes all the names of the right wing—the successful, the popular, the traditional performers. It represents the solid front that has opposed—and to a degree with success—any intrusion of new elements or ideas into art presentation of this locality. To many Bostonians, these artists epitomize the best; to some others they deserve credit for maintaining a tradition, but leave a great deal to be desired in the matter of enterprise and profundity.

That the group is somewhat disturbed by current tendencies is revealed in the catalogue introduction, which is devoted, not to extolling this exhibition (as catalogues are wont to do) but to condemning, in sharp vocabulary, Modernism. This mars somewhat our pleasure in the exhibition, for we are prepared to enjoy these Bostonians in full measure, but it is regrettable when they wish not only to hold first place but to eradicate all contemporary competition.

Portraits occupy the attentions chiefly; depictions of natives of this town, seen in graceful posture and conservatively fashionable attire. There is a high standard amongst these portraitists, who hold to a fairly literal rendition, in forms and colors. Mr. Charles Hopkinson, the only one who ventures into modernistic pathways occasionally, shows a portrayal of Colonel House. One feels the presence of the model, so realistically that he seems to dominate the room even in portrayal. Mr. Hopkinson's portraits, stronger for verisimilitude than for idealism or imagination, set a standard, as Sargent's did a decade or two ago. Such pictures are more efficient than exalting.

Mrs. Marie Danforth Page has one of the most touching contributions, a portrait called "The Cellist." Mrs. Page lets the fanciful element play, occasionally relaxing the fixed hold upon realistic transcription.

Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne is seen in a better moment here in "Finnish Girl," for she devotes herself frankly to the pattern of costume, the play of color—it is illustration rather than outright painting. The daughters of Mr. Vose are portrayed by Messrs. John Lavalle and Bernard Keyes in a quite similar manner. Perhaps the outstanding exhibit is Mr. Richard E. Miller's "Cape Cod," in which some fisherfolk are seen, tawny, salty, vigorous. Mr. Miller conveys some little philosophical note, some atmospheric touches which are refreshing, and which restore one's interest in the extensible possibilities of portrayal.

There are landscapes by Mr. Frank Benson, Miss Marion Sloane, whose works we see many times in the course of the season. There are fanciful episodes by Mr. Arthur Spear, marines, moods, and other subjects. We may estimate the length and breadth of sentiment among these artists, the limits they set upon themselves, and the possibilities of depiction which they deliberately ignore. There is much to be learned in this display. There is much to enjoy, too. D. A.

Mexico Improves Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—As a means of improving the poultry and animal stocks in Mexico, the Ministry of Education has arranged for distribution through its rural schools, at cost, of pedigreed Leghorn roosters and hens, Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs, as well as fine strains of goats, sheep and cattle.

Eddie Gerard Reappointed

MONTREAL, June 23 (Canadian Press)—Eddie Gerard, manager of the Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League last winter and former coach of the New York Americans, has been reappointed by the Maroons for the next two years, it was announced yesterday.

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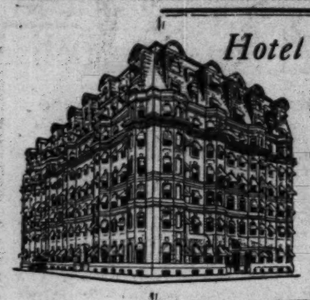

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Move Up In Late Rally, Closing Strong

Prices Swing About in an Uncertain Way During Most of Session

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Stocks firmed in late dealings today, after swinging about uncertainly over most of the session.

Gains of fractions to more than 2 points were recorded by a number of the leaders. Celanese and Case rose about 3 points each.

Other issues that rallied included American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, National Distillers, U. S. Steel, du Pont, New York Central, American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Lackawanna.

Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Ticker Tape Slow

The ticker tape was lifeless at times.

Wheat and corn eased, but cotton held fairly steady. Bonds were irregular. Bar silver was heavy, losing ⅜ of a cent an ounce at 34⅞ cents.

Railway earnings, in the eyes of most traders, still provide an important basis for judging the extent of industrial improvement. The first six roads to publish statements for May showed a 4.8 per cent increase in gross over May last year, while net operating income was up around 95 per cent. June traffic, it is estimated in some quarters, may be 12 or 15 per cent greater than in the corresponding month a year ago.

Bonds Rule Firm

Trading in bonds was at a somewhat slower pace today with prices generally firm.

There were indications of some shift of interest from speculative rails to secondary utilities and industrials, whose market positions, according to traders' calculations, might be expected to benefit from the current upward trend in business.

Gains extending to 2 points were registered by such issues as Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Goodrich 6½s, Warner Bros. 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, North American 5s, International Telephone debentures, and Utility Power & Light debentures. American Telephone issues eased fractionally.

Despite a lessened buying interest, several of the rails improved from fractions to a point, notably certain obligations of the Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, and Illinois Central.

The U. S. Government list continued to display marked firmness with Liberty issues at a slightly higher range.

Weakness in French loans and some of the German issues stood out in an otherwise featureless market for foreign classifications. Losses ran to a point or more in the French 7s and 7½s.

Steel Operations At Highest Point Since April, 1931

Rising three points from 47 per cent of capacity, steel production has reached a 50 per cent rate for the first time since April, 1931, says the Iron Age.

Operations have advanced from 35 per cent to 40 per cent at Pittsburgh, from 46 to 50 per cent at Chicago, from 36 to 48 per cent at Buffalo, from 50 to 55 per cent in the Valleys, from 23 to 26 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania and from 63 to 67 per cent in the Cleveland-Lorain district. The Wheeling district remains on an 85 per cent basis, while the Great Lakes plant at Detroit continues to run at capacity.

Still further gains are indicated by additional blast furnace resumptions. A steel works blast furnace has been lighted in the Valleys and one has been blown in at Chicago, with another scheduled to go in next week. At Pittsburgh two steel plant stacks will be added to the active list this week, while a third is scheduled to go in early next month.

With steel buyers increasing their specifications and pressing for shipments, mills are beginning to experience difficulty in keeping up with demand, in some cases falling behind on deliveries. These evidences of growing market tension, emphasized by the appearance of a scarcity of skilled labor in certain eastern mills, are reminiscent of conditions which have been conspicuous by their absence since the '20's.

Railway Earnings

Erie System

	1933	1932
May gross	$6,017,567	$8,150,603
Net oper income	1,351,318	595,033
Surp after chgs	184,173	*492,946
Five mos' gross	26,747,184	31,162,204
Net oper income	3,138,025	3,338,353

*Deficit.

Pere Marquette

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,834,691	$1,684,706
Net oper income	164,419	*104,337
Def after chgs	129,743	397,491
Five mos' gross	8,349,903	9,349,242
Net oper income	64,985	78,938
Def aft chgs	1,291,823	1,208,208

*Deficit.

Lehigh Valley

	1933	1932
May gross	$2,901,828	$3,122,237
Net op inc	78,780	113,062
Def aft chgs	483,685	492,776
5 mos gross	14,230,049	17,153,057
Net op inc	336,423	1,476,222
Def af chgs	2,747,711	1,355,363

Illinois Central

	1933	1932
May gross	$7,333,511	$7,326,838
Net op inc	1,478,444	547,915
5 mos gross	32,779,904	38,007,338
Net op inc	4,433,487	4,879,351

St. Louis-San Francisco System

	1933	1932
May gross	$3,546,495	$3,479,056
Net op inc	382,774	257,505
5 mos gross	18,634,720	17,729,983
Net op inc	103,223	800,996

Chain System Sales

Sears, Roebuck & Co

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks to June18	$19,935,951	$24,206,341	17.6
20 wks to June10	89,548,538	107,326,812	16.5

Melville Shoe

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks to June10	$2,054,903	$2,145,988	4.3
24 weeks	8,333,091	10,144,744	15.8

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in ¢	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last June 23	Last June 22
12¾	3		..	Adams Express	8100	11	10¼	10⅞	10¼
20½	8		..	Adams Millis	1500	17⅝	17	17⅝	17
13½	8¼		.60	Addressograph	3400	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
9⅛	1¾		..	Advance Rumely	1000	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
11¾	7½		.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
87½	80		3	Air Reduction	2500	84⅛	82	84½	84
4	1½		..	Airway Elec App	100	3	3	3	3⅛
24⅞	11½		.60	Alaska-Juneau	19400	20½	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜
5	⅞		..	Alleghany Corp	6700	4	3⅝	4	4
122⅜	70¾		.6	Allied Chem	5800	115¾	113½	115¾	112½
21¼	6		..	Allis Chalmers	3700	20	18½	19¾	18½
23	5⅝		..	Alpha Port Cem	900	19	19	19	19½
40½	18½		2	Amerada	1300	39	37¾	38⅞	38½
20⅝	7¼		..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	18	17½	17¾	17⅝
25½	8		..	Am Bank Note	800	22¼	22	22¾	22
49½	34		3	Am Bank Note pf	40	46	46	46	47
42¾	23¼		..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	37	36¾	37	37
23⅜	9½		.60*	Am Brake S&F	600	30	29⅝	29¾	30
95⅞	49½		4	Am Can	32700	91⅞	88¾	91½	89
25¾	6⅛		..	Am Car & Fdry	800	34	32	33¼	34
42¾	15		..	Am Car & F pf	200	39	38	39	38½
6½	1⅝		..	Am Chain	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
48½	34		31	Am Chicle	600	48	47½	47½	48
35¾	2		..	Am Com Alcohol	2500	22½	20	22¼	20½
2⅛	2		..	Am Com Alco rts	2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
6	1		..	Am Encaustic T	400	5½	5	5	5½
12⅞	3⅞		..	Am European	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
11⅝	3⅞		..	Am & For Pow	25000	16½	15⅜	16⅛	15¾
44⅞	7¼		..	Am & For Pow pf	700	34	33	33	33
27¼	4⅝		..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	21⅜	20½	21	21½
12½	4⅛		1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11	11½
16	2½		..	Am Hide & L	300	13¼	12½	13½	12⅝
48	13½		..	Am Hide & L pf	100	43	43	43	43
13¾	3⅜		..	Am Ice	1200	10⅞	9¾	10½	9⅞
13⅞	4¼		..	Am International	4000	11½	11	11⅜	11¾
1⅞	1¼		..	Am La France	2300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8¾	1¼		..	Am La Fr pf	1700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
27¼	5½		..	Am Locomotive	2000	26¾	25½	26¼	25¼
6	1		..	Am Mach & Met	100	5	5	5	5
22	3½		..	Am Metal	3100	17¾	16	17	15⅝
72	60		..	Am Metal 6%	100	34	34	34	
30	17		1½	Am News	100	25¼	25½	25½	25½
15½	4		..	Am Power & Lt	9000	13	5⅛	12½	13⅛
40¾	9⅞		1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	33½	32½	32½	33¾
34	⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	30	29	29½	30
16¾	4⅝		..	Am Radiator	15000	15¾	15½	15¾	16
20½	8¾		..	Am Rooling Mill	8000	18½	16¾	17¾	16½
35	20¼		3	Am Safety Razor	2300	34	34	34	35
6¼	⅞		..	Am Seating	6000	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
4½	1⅛		..	Am Ship & Com	3000	3	2⅝	2½	2⅞
36¾	11½		2	Am Shipbuilding	10	27	27	27	28½
37½	10¾		..	Am Smelt & Ref	4000	33¼	32	32½	31
21½	4¾		..	Am Steel Fdries	1000	18¾	17	18½	17⅝
47½	30		2½	Am Stores	4000	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞
70	21½		2	Am Sugar Ref	1700	66¼	62½	64	63
132	86½		9	Am Tel & Tel	12500	128	123⅜	127¼	125
41	10⅞		1	Am Wat W&E	9000	37½	34¼	36¼	35¼
35⅞	9½		1	Am WW&E ct	2000	32¾	30½	32¾	32½
13⅞	3½		..	Am Woolen	2500	12¾	11⅜	12¼	11¼
52½	22⅝		..	Am Woolen pf	2000	51	48⅞	50⅝	48½
9⅞	2¼		..	Am Zinc L&S	700	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7½
52½	20		..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	50	50	50	49
18⅝	5		..	Anaconda Cop	13500	16⅛	15¼	16⅛	15⅛
24⅝	8¼		.60	Anchor Cap	800	15	18	19	17½
38¼	9¾		1	Archer Daniels	300	27¼	27	27	27
82	41		7	Armour Del pf	8000	80	80	80	80½
7¾	1½		..	Armour Ill A	3000	5½	4⅞	5	5
4½	¾		..	Armour Ill B	2500	3½	3	3⅛	3
68½	7		..	Armour Ill pf	2000	59	57½	59	57½
6	1½		..	Arnold Constable	1900	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
7	2		..	Artloom Corp	200	6⅝	6	6⅝	6¾
7¾	3½		..	Art Metal Const	100	6	6	6	
5¼	¾		..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
15½	3		..	Asso Dry Goods	2200	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	13¾
71¼	34⅝		..	Atchison T&SF	6000	65¼	63½	65¼	63½
79¾	50		5	Atchison pf	700	64	63	64	63
48½	16½		..	Atl Coast Line	600	44	42½	44	43¾
29¾	12¾		1	Atl Refining	8000	28	27	28	27⅛
23¾	9		..	Atlas Powder	500	29¾	29	29½	29
8½	1½		..	Atlas Tack	500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
73¾	31¼		2	Auburn Auto	6200	63¼	58¾	63	60¾
5¾	⅞		..	Austin Nichols	800	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4½
25	13		1	Austin Nichols A	10	24¼	24¼	24½	
13⅞	3½		..	Aviation Corp Del	7000	11¾	11	11¾	11⅛

—B—

12½	3½		..	Baldwin Loco	5000	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝
41½	9½		..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	30	30	30	32
22⅜	8¼		..	Balt & Ohio	13000	22½	21⅝	22⅜	20¾
29¾	9½		..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	27½	26	27⅝	26
7¼	3⅛		..	Barker Bros	400	5	4½	4⅞	5
9⅝	3		..	Barnsdall A	11000	9¼	8⅞	9	8¾
24¾	7		..	Beatrice Cream	600	22½	22	22	21⅞
68¼	45		3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	68½	67	68½	67½
8⅞	3½		..	Belding Hem	2600	8⅝	8	8⅝	8
18⅝	6¼		..	Bendix Aviation	11000	18	17½	17½	17½
25⅜	9		..	Best & Co	2000	25	23¾	25	24
36¾	10½		..	Bethlehem Steel	33000	38	35¾	38	35⅞
77⅝	25½		..	Beth Steel pf	1000	71	70	71	70½
23¼	6¼		..	Bigelow Sanford	100	24½	22½	23	22½
16¾	3½		..	Blaw Knox	1700	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	13
38	24		..	Blumenthal pf	10	39	39	39	
51	9½		..	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	47⅝	45¾	47	46
36⅞	18		1.00	Borden	3500	34	32½	34	33¾
20	5½		..	Borg Warner	1200	18¼	17½	18¼	16¾
13¾	3⅜		..	Briggs Mfg	3000	11½	10⅜	11½	11
40	21⅜		.5	Brooklyn Man T	5000	38¾	38¼	38½	37⅝
88½	63½		.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	80¼	78	78	80
11¾	1¾		..	Brunswick Balke	200	10	9½	10	9¾
2½	½		..	Bruns Terminal	300	3	2¾	3	2¾
12⅞	2		..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	11¾	10	11¾	10⅞
68	20½		2	Bucyrus E pf	100	67	67	67	68
19⅝	3¾		..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	16⅞	15	16⅞	14½
5⅞	¾		..	Budd Mfg	5500	5¼	5	5	5
29¾	3		..	BuddMfg pf	100	23	21½	21½	5
30	17		1½	Budd Wheel	1500	4¼	4	4¼	4½
10¾	2½		..	Bullard	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
4½	⅞		..	Bulova Watch	500	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
19½	6¼		.40	Burroughs Add	3500	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	17
8	1		..	Bush Terminal	200	6	5½	6	6
4¼	½		..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2100	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
28⅝	8½		..	Byers	3500	25½	23⅞	25½	24⅝

—C—

25½	7¾		..	Calif Packing	700	23	22	22⅝	22
2¼	1		..	Callahan Z & L	1600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
11⅜	2		..	Campbell W&C	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
9⅜	2		..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	7⅜	6⅞	7	7
23	7½		1	Canada Dry	3200	19	18¼	19	18
17⅜	7½		..	Canadian Pacific	41000	17	16½	16⅞	16⅜
31½	14		1	Cannon Mills	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
11	4¾		..	Capital Admin	100	10	10	10	9½
90¼	30½		..	Case Thresh	21500	85¾	79¾	85¼	80¾
83	41		4	Case Thresh pf	10	76	76	76	78
26	5½		..	Caterpillar Trac	4200	22	20⅜	22	19⅜
45	14½		..	Celanese Corp	34700	45	37	43¾	37⅞
4½	1		..	Celotex Co	200	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
10½	1½		..	Celotex Co pf	100	8½	8½	8½	7
30¾	14		1½	Central Aguirre	1300	28½	28¼	28¾	27½
9¾	2		..	Century Ribbon	200	8¼	8	8	8
27⅜	5⅞		..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	24	22½	23⅝	22⅛
6½	1		..	Certain-Teed	700	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
40⅞	14⅞		2	Chesapeake Corp	5200	39½	37¼	39½	37
41⅞	24⅝		2½	Ches & Ohio	14900	41¾	39¾	41½	40
3½	½		..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2⅜	2½	2½	
5½	1⅝		..	Chi & Gt West	500	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¾
13¼	2½		..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	11	10	11	10½
6¾	1		..	Chi Mil & St P	4500	6	5½	5¾	5⅝
11¼	1½		..	Chi Mil & St P pf	21000	10¾	9¼	10¼	9⅝
10⅜	1¼		..	Chi & N'western	14200	9¼	7½	8½	7¾
16½	2		..	Chi & N'west pf	3200	16½	15½	16½	15⅜
10⅞	3⅛		..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	9¾	8½	9⅜	8½
9¼	2		..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
11⅝	2⅞		..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
13¼	3½		..	Chi RI&P 7%	900	7¼	7	7	7
24¾	2		1	Chickasaha Cot O	100	22½	22½	22½	23
8¾	2		..	Childs Company	200	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
19	6		..	Chile Copper	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
34½	7¾		..	Chrysler	52600	34½	31⅝	34½	31
22⅞	7½		2	City Ice & Fuel	800	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17
69	45		6½	City Ice & F pf	110	67¼	67	67	67½
2½	¼		..	City Stores	1200	1¾	⅞	1⅜	1⅝
4⅞	1½		..	City Stores A	200	4	3½	3½	4⅛
1¾	⅝		..	City Stores vtc	200	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
14½	5		..	Clark Equipment	270	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜
29¾	10		1	Cluett Peabody	100	23	23	23	24½
22	7		..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜	18
62	49		6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	61	61	61	
14¾	3		..	Collins & Aikman	10600	16¼	13¾	16	13
15⅝	3½		..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2400	13	12½	13	12¾
50	16		..	Colo F & I pf	30	44	44	44	48½
27	9		.80a	Columbia Gas	17000	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	23½
83	59		6	Columbia G pf A	300	80	80	80	
20¾	6⅝		..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	19	18¾	18¾	18¼
83¼	23½		2	Columbian Carb	2700	58¾	56½	58¾	56½
18½	4		..	Comm Credit	2600	14	13	13¾	13¼
39⅜	18		2	Comm Inv Tr	2700	37	35½	37	35½
97¾	84		6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92½	92½	93½	
23¾	9		.60	Comm Solvents	31700	22½	20⅞	22½	21
6¼	1½		..	Comwith & So	19600	5¼	4¾	5	4⅝
60½	21		6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	51¼	50	50½	52
18⅜	7⅜		.60	Consolidation Nairn	4700	17	16	17	16
14¾	5⅛			Consol Film I pf	700	12½	11½	12⅜	12
41¾	40		3.40	Consol Gas	18400	59	56⅝	59⅞	57⅛
99	83		5	Consol Gas pf	100	93½	93½	93½	94
8¼	2¼		..	Consol Laundries	100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
15	5		..	Consol Oil	39700	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	14
10⅝	1½		..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
2⅜	¼		..	Consol Textile	7300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	¾		..	Container B	1000	3½	3¼	3¾	3¾
17½	3		..	Cont Baking A	2200	14½	14	14½	14
2½	½		..	Cont Baking B	5200	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
62½	36		4	Cont Baking pf	100	59½	59½	59½	60½
64½	35¼		3	Cont Can	6200	60⅞	58½	60¾	58⅞
10¾	3½		..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	10½	10	10½	9¾
29¾	10½		1.20	Cont Insurance	3200	29	28	28½	29½
16	4⅞		..	Cont Oil	32500	15¼	14⅜	15¼	13⅞
78½	45¾		3	Corn Products	2100	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
7½	2¾		..	Coty	2100	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
37¾	23		21	Cream of Wheat	500	35½	34	34¾	36
14¾	2¼		..	Crosley Radio	100	10½	10½	10½	11½
55⅞	14¼		..	Crown Cork & S	2300	51½	47¾	51	48⅝
38	24½		2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	35⅜	35½	35½	35
6	1		..	Crown Zellerback	800	5⅛	4¾	5½	4¾
26¼	8		..	Crucible Steel	400	23	22	22¾	22⅛
4¾	½		..	Cuba Co	4700	3¾	2½	2⅝	3
16	2½		..	Cuba Ry pf	30	13½	11¾	11¾	12
11½	1½		..	Cuban Am Sug	4100	8	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
89½	20¾		2½	Cudahy Packing	100	50½	48¾	48¾	49½
33¼	6¼		..	Curtis Publishing	400	26½	24¼	26⅛	25¼
66	30		..	Curtis Pub pf	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	61½
3⅞	1⅛		..	Curtiss-Wright	7400	3¾	3⅛	3¼	3¼
6¾	2		..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5¾
18	4¼		..	Cutler Hammer	300	17⅞	16½	17⅝	17

—D—

18⅜	6¼		.20	Deere & Co pf	1800	17	16	17	16
80⅞	37¾		..	Del & Hudson	4700	75¾	73	75¾	72
37⅛	17¼		..	Del Lack & W	18600	34¼	32	34¼	32¼
12¾	2		..	Denver & R G pf	11	11	11	11	11
3⅝	1		1¼	Dome Mines	19800	32	30½	31⅞	31
11	4		..	Dominoin Stores	300	19	18½	18½	19
18	10¼		.75	Douglas A	5600	15⅞	15	15⅞	15½
83½	33⅛		2	du Pont de Nem	39300	77	73⅜	76¾	73⅝

—E—

7⅜	1¾		..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6	5¾	6	6
85	40		3	Eastman Kodak	500	79	78	79	78
136	110		6	Eastman Kod pf	50	121	121	121	
15	3½		..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1700	12½	12	12½	12¾
4¼	⅝		..	Eitingon Schild	800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
36⅝	19		..	Elec Auto-Lite	6900	32	31⅜	32⅜	31¼
88	78¼		7*	Elec Auto-L pf	10	83	83	83	
6¾	1		..	Elec Boat	7900	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
3½	1		..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅜	3½		..	Elec Pow & Lt	12400	13	11¾	12⅝	12⅜
38½	7½		..	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	30	27	27	29
23⅝	8¼		..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	20	22½	23½	24¾
50	35		2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	45	45	45	47
4	½		..	Elk Horn Coal	1600	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
3¾	¾		..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1600	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
117	107		7	Endicott Johns pf	10	111	111	111	
14⅜				Engineers Pub S	300	11	11	11	11
19¾	6¼		1	Equitable Off Bldg	400	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
15	3¾		..	Erie RR	300	12⅞	12⅝	13½	12⅝
15	3¾		..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
14	3½		..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13¼
13¾	3		..	Eureka Vacuum	800	12	11⅛	11⅝	11⅜

—F—

3	⅝		..	Fashion Park	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
10	3		..	Fashion Park pf	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½
14½	4¾		..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	1½	11	12	
9⅜	¾		..	Fed Motor Tr	500	8½	8	8½	8
4½	¾		..	Fed Screw W	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6¾	1⅝		..	Fed Water Serv	900	6¼	4¾	5½	5½
29½	10¼		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1700	28½	27⅝	28½	28
35¾	9¼		4	Firestone T & R	2900	23¾	21¾	22½	22¼
68¾	43		2½	First Nat Stores	800	67¾	65	66¾	66
19¾	4½		..	Foster-Wheeler	4300	17¼	16¼	17¼	16
36½	13⅝		1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1900	23½	23	23	24½
21½	2		..	Foundation	1800	18½	15¾	17½	15
4⅞	¾		..	Fox Film A	4300	3¼	2¾	2⅞	3¼
127	97		6	Freeport Tex pf	100	120	120	120	
40½	16¼		2	Freeport Texas	2200	36½	35½	36½	35½

—G—

4½	1		..	Gabriel Snub A	2800	4½	4¾	4⅝	3¾
12	2⅝		..	Gen Am Inv	1900	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
37⅜	13¾		1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4500	35⅜	34½	35⅜	34¾
21	4⅝		..	Gen Asphalt	6500	20	18½	19

Financial: News and Comment

Oil Interests To Formulate Code For the Industry

More Than Two Hundred Representatives Meet At Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—Acting under the recently enacted National Industrial Recovery Bill, more than 200 representatives of refining, marketing, natural gasoline, brokerage and state jobber organizations of the oil industry, met here to formulate a code of marketing practices that might be promptly forwarded to Washington.

This is supplemental to the code of fair competition, which was adopted by the oil producers in session here last week.

While the American Petroleum Institute has been instrumental in setting the wheels in motion for a complete conference such as this, officials of the institute—Mr. A. J. Byles, president, and Mr. W. R. Boyd Jr., executive vice-president—emphasized that the meeting was an industrial conference, and not an A. P. I. meeting with equal privileges granted to all in attendance to formulate such a code as might be submitted as representative of the industry.

Committee Appointed

They further stated that the institute had appointed a committee headed by Mr. C. E. Arnott (Socony-Vacuum Oil Corporation) and including Mr. H. T. Klein (The Texas Company), Mr. E. S. Hall (Standard of New Jersey), Mr. J. W. Carnes (Consolidated Oil Corporation), Mr. W. T. Holliday (Standard of Ohio), and Mr. Allan Jackson (Standard of Indiana) to study the question and formulate a code which might be brought into an open session of organization representatives, with the privilege of making any changes that the meeting might sense. This method was taken to expedite the forming of a code.

At the open session Thursday, Mr. C. E. Arnott was chosen chairman of the meeting and Mr. Lew Collins of Tennessee was elected secretary.

Due to the fact that several of the state jobber organizations had also prepared codes which they wished considered, a resolution presented by Mr. Roy B. Jones, representing the Texas Petroleum Marketers' Association, was adopted. It specified that the various codes submitted be correlated by one committee in order to eliminate needless discusion and save time.

While the committee was a large one, due to the fact that each organization had representation, good progress was made in closed session, with the hope that a complete code of practices might be ready for adoption today.

Two Rules Adopted

Waging a fight in behalf of the independent refiners having inadequate crude oil supply, the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association obtained the tentative adoption of two rules as part of the code, reading as follows:

"1. In the administration of this code, refiners having inadequate supplies of crude petroleum shall be given fair and equitable consideration in allocataions of crude."

"2. The output of petroleum products by refiners may be restricted when this may appear to be necessary for the purpose of obtaining a proper balance in supply and demand or to carry out the purpose of this code and the National Industrial Recovery Act."

These rules were subject to the approval of today's general session comprising refiners, marketers and representatives of the many distributing groups.

American Ice Co. Second Quarter Income Improves

Prices and volume of business of American Ice Company recovered in the second quarter from the low levels reached in the first three months of the year and the three months ended June 30, 1933, should show earnings roughly equal to the $341,634, or 23 cents a common share, earned in the second quarter of 1932.

Because the first three months of this year brought a loss of $223,866 compared with a net profit of $86,104 in the first quarter last year, the first half-year will probably show a profit of between $250,000 to $300,000 under the earnings of $427,738 in the first half of 1932.

Canadian Motor Output Highest Since May, 1931

OTTAWA, Ont., June 23—Canadian automobile production during May numbered 9396 motor vehicles, the highest monthly output since May, 1931, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of this total, 7167 cars were made for sale in Canada and 2229 for export. Apparent consumption of cars in Canada during May, as determined by adding 7167 made for sale in Canada and 159 imported, was 7326 cars.

For the five months ended May 31, 30,939 cars were produced in Canada, 771 imported and 6415 exported.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner

DETROIT, June 23—Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company for the first six months of this year will show an approximate gain in net profits of from 30 per cent to 40 per cent over the first half of 1932 according to President Wardwell. For the first six months of 1932 Eureka reported a net profit of $18,420 after charges, taxes and depreciation, equal to 7 cents a share on the 230,982 shares of common.

Canadian Newsprint Exports

OTTAWA, June 23—Newsprint exports from Canada in May totaled in value $8,416,141, compared with $4,838,741 in April and $7,163,049 in May, 1932. While value was less than a year ago, volume was higher.

Continental Motors Corporation

DETROIT, June 23—A special meeting of stockholders of Continental Motors Corporation will be held July 6 to vote on change in capital stock as of June 7, 1933, to $3,361,827 from $13,898,907, transferring the difference of $21,536,980 to surplus.

New High Record For Automobile Springs

Chicago, June 23

REYNOLDS SPRING CO.'S shipments of automobile springs, of which it is the second largest manufacturer in the country, will approximate 215 carloads and truckloads in June, a new high record for any month since 1929, Charles G. Munn, president, declared today.

Sixty carloads of springs will go to one manufacturer alone during the month.

Total number of carloads and truckloads shipped during the second quarter will be about 575, compared with 380 shipped in the first quarter this year.

Currency's Return From Circulation Trade Stimulant

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The return of currency from circulation—outstanding feature of the banking situation—is laying a firm foundation for the expansion of credit and the stimulation of business, financial observers maintain.

Money in circulation reached an all-time peak of $7,538,000,000 on March 8, largely because of the widespread hoarding of currency resulting from fear in the soundness of the country's banking structure.

Since that time circulation figures have decreased in such a spectacular manner that the development has constituted a virtual "flight from hoarding," bankers explain. On June 21, money in circulation totaled $5,696,000,000, a decrease of $1,842,000,000 from the high mark.

As analyzed in financial quarters, the returning currency has consisted of surplus money no longer needed to replace bank deposits which were frozen during the period of the bank holiday, together with hoarded funds now going into the purchase of commodities and securities.

The steady contraction of currency emphasizes the belief that a much smaller amount of paper money would be sufficient to accommodate the present volume of business activity, even on a broadening scale.

In the forepart of 1929, it is pointed out, with business active at much higher prices than now, an average of only about $4,700,000,000 of currency was in circulation, almost $1,000,000,000 below the existing figure.

The continued return flow of currency may obviate the necessity of large purchases of Government bonds in the Federal Reserve's campaign to increase bank credit, many authorities hold.

Sales of Electric Refrigerators Are Still Increasing

In announcing a new June record for shipments of electric refrigerators by the Kelvinator Corporation, H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales, stated that an unusual feature of the company's business this summer has been the lengthening of the selling season.

In previous years, he said, sales had fallen off sharply after April, but this year there has been no indication of summer slack. On the contrary, he declared, June shipments by Kelvinator will run substantially above the April total, while May shipments set a new high monthly record for the company.

"In the first 19 days of June, shipments by Kelvinator totaled 18,176 units," according to Mr. Burritt, "or more than shipments for the full months of June, 1932, which totaled 17,197. Orders now on hand indicate that final June shipments this year should substantially more than double the June total of 1932."

Raybestos-Manhattan May Profits Increase

Net profits of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., in April, amounted to approximately $24,000 after all charges, while sales volume in that month was about $707,500, according to information from the company.

In May sales increased to $900,000 and net profits increased to about $95,000 after all charges. Current schedules indicate a further gain in sales during June, with the likelihood that net profits for the month will exceed $100,000.

For the quarter ended March 31, Raybestos-Manhattan reports a net loss of $63,428.

There are 676,012 capital shares outstanding.

De Soto-Plymouth Sales Rise for June 17 Week

DETROIT, June 23—During the week ended June 17 combined De Soto-Plymouth sales by De Soto dealers totaled 3622 cars. This all-time record topped the like week of last year by almost 50 per cent.

Shipments of De Soto and Plymouth cars during the week totaled 2972 units, a new record.

Unfilled orders at the factory were 93.6 per cent greater than the like week a year ago.

St. Louis-San Francisco

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has been authorized by Federal Court order to spend $493,077 on additions and betterments during the next six months. Of this amount, $238,220 will be spent for new 110-pound rail and other materials to replace old 90-pound rail.

Graham-Paige Motors

DETROIT, June 23—Graham-Paige Motors Corporation will show a profit for the first six months of this year, according to Prez J. B. Graham. In the first six months of 1932 the company reported a net loss of $148,79[illegible] after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc.

Whitaker Paper Company

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23—Whitaker Paper Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred.

Commodity Prices Are Experiencing Some Correction

Declines Number 28, Most Since Advance Started—Foodstuffs Easier

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Following the trend toward corrective readjustments which has been in evidence since the first of the month, total advances in the current compilation of wholesale commodity prices of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., receded to 33. The latter compares with 58 for the week preceding, 67 two weeks ago, and 18 for the corresponding week of 1932.

The 28 declines was the largest number that has been recorded for any of the 11 successive weeks in which advances have outnumbered declines. Some of the markdowns are attributed to the failure to stabilize foreign exchange, while others have been caused by the hesitancy arising from lack of definite information regarding the amount of the processing tax that is to be levied.

Food Group Weakens

Of the 28 declines recorded this week, the foodstuffs division accounted for 15, or more than half. Following the strong rise on Saturday, all the gains, with the exception of oats, settled to lower levels, despite another heat wave in the wheat-growing districts and the better trend of foreign buying which was encouraged by lack of exchange stabilization.

The weakness of the grain group was reflected in flour, which was depressed further by consumers generally remaining out of the market.

Buyers generally are hesitant about placing orders until the exact application of the processing tax will have become known. Fancy Minneapolis flour, however, advanced to $6.60.

Only one of the large millers still is giving the 50c a barrel advertising allowance to stores, and this is to be discontinued July 1. The other declines in the foodstuffs group were in beans, coffee, hogs, lard, and raw sugar.

Leather Movement Slower

The buying of hides was not so strong as a week ago, and the movement of leather was somewhat slower, as the needs of shoe manufacturers have been satisfied for the present, and leather makers are holding up further action until after the shoe style show in the early part of July. Of the 10 hide items listed, eight held firm to their former position, but both No. 1 buff and No. 1 extreme gave ground fractionally. The leather quotations were unchanged.

Despite the lower levels touched by burlap, jute, and cotton, the textile division continues to display firmness throughout. Advances were recorded by bleached sheetings and print cloths in cotton goods, and most of the woolen goods were marked up, the items including cheviot, serge, and fancy cassimere. Although Japan silk dropped 8c it still is well above $2, the best position held in many months.

Cotton Price Outlook

The weakness of cotton is expected to prove only temporary, as the estimated world consumption of American cotton now is placed at 13,800,000 to 14,000,000 bales for the season, as compared with 12,580,000 last season, making the largest total consumed in four seasons. Even at its present level, spot cotton, New York middling, is nearly twice as high as it was a year ago.

As there was no carry-over of last year's clip and as the sudden consumer demand came to a good market which had been depleted of merchandise for more than two years, trading in wool continues active, with prices on the upgrade.

The average of the 25 quotations this week was lifted to 45.24 cents, an advance of nearly a cent and a half from last week, and comparing with 24.40 cents a year ago.

Most grades of wool from the Far West are particularly strong, and the finer territory wools are advancing steadily. The new season's domestic clip is being sold at the most rapid rate in years.

Safeway Stores Trade Continues on Upgrade

Sales and profits of Safeway Stores, Inc., continues on the upgrade.

Monthly sales volume currently gives promise of crossing last year's totals during July and a better profit margin being realised since the end of March is likely to advance net profit for the first half of the year to in excess of the $1.50 a common share dividend requirement for the period.

In the first six months of 1932 net profit totaled $2,742,382, equivalent to $2.79 a share on the average 799,452 shares outstanding during the period.

New Haven's Acquisition

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized acquisition by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of control of the South Manchester Railroad Company by purchase of capital stock. The commission authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford to operate the South Manchester Company's line in Connecticut, holding that the public convenience and necessity required the acquisition.

Bennett Warns Conference

LONDON, June 23—Prime Minister Bennett of Canada, at the wheat conference, warned Australia and Argentina they would suffer if they blocked agreement on restriction. It was reported Bennett supported the United States against the doubts of these two nations as to the American Government's power to effect reduction. The United States, he warned, could dump huge surplus stocks on the world market at any time.

Toledo Scale Sales Increase

The Toledo Scale Company's total sales during May exceeded those of May, 1932, by 30 per cent. Industrial sales were 43 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year. May showed a 60 per cent increase over April, which had been the best month since November, 1933.

New England Textile Mills May Soon Resume Dividends

Regulation of Industry Expected to Benefit Both the Stockholders and Employees—Operatives Are Needed

Prospects are becoming increasingly brighter for a return on the many millions of capital invested in New England cotton and woolen mills, following a decade of steadily declining dividend payments. In other words, stockholders as well as workers are expected to benefit from the regulation of the textile industry which, in the cotton branch, has been approved by the manufacturers and is ready for submission to federal authorities.

The operatives will benefit through increase in wages and reduction in hours worked, but at the same time the mills will be protected. Some of the keenest manufacturers even fear that too much money will be made, and that there may be repeated the inducement to increase plants which proved so disastrous in the prosperous post-war years.

Dividend resumptions by some New England mills, therefore, appear to lie ahead. Already two companies have resumed: Charlton Mills at Fall River and Hathaway Manufacturing Co. at New Bedford. Only two leading mills have maintained payment in recent years: Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. and Cabot Manufacturing Co.

Off the dividend list have been nearly all the large units, such as American Woolen, Amoskeag Manufacturing, Arlington, Berkshire, Nashua Manufacturing, Pacific Mills, Pepperell Manufacturing and United Merchants & Manufacturers. From this list and elsewhere may come resumptions.

Establishment of minimum wages of $10 a week in the South and $11 a week in the North will call for greater revision upward in the southern states, even though the low wage types of workers have been exempted from the minimum provision. There are few northern workers being paid as little as $11 for a full work week.

An average week of 40 hours for operatives and 80 hours for machinery would call for a material increase in northern operations, and a considerable reduction by many mills in the South. Actually the industry cannot operate 100 per cent on such a basis, as there would not be workers enough, but the effect will be to increase operations in New England much more than in the South.

When a processing tax is levied, and present indications are this will be about 4 cents a pound, the burden will be less onerous on the fine types of goods made in the North than on the coarser goods of the South.

Obviously, where twice as many yards of fine goods as coarse goods can be made from a pound of cotton, the amount of the tax per yard is only half as great. Also the effect of more costly raw material is felt to a greater extent in the South.

With southern costs in the items of labor, raw material and processing tax rising relatively more than New England costs, the northern branch of the industry will therefore be in its best competitive position in many years.

The two cities to benefit the most from the new order are New Bedford and Fall River, especially if, as seems likely, labor will agree to allow women to work in Massachusetts mills between 6 and 10 p. m.

Already conditions are much improved in these two centers. At New Bedford pay rolls advanced 22 per cent in May alone, and the present total is double that of a year ago, even though in the meantime Dartmouth Manufacturing Company has suspended operations and Beacon Manufacturing Company, maker of blankets, has moved South. Looms are running at about 60 per cent of capacity, leaving room for the improvement that is confidently expected by manufacturers.

To date Fall River shows greater improvement than New Bedford. Fall River mills in recent years have largely been making medium fine goods, although in the last few weeks they have begun to swing back to the coarser types like print cloths formerly made, because they can now make money on these.

Currently the Fall River weekly mill pay roll is $252,000, an increase of 180 per cent over last summer's low point, and an increase of 25 per cent in the last month. Further increase in the near future is inevitable, as the 12½ per cent pay advance is only beginning to show up in the totals.

The number on Fall River's welfare list has dropped from 15,000 to 6000.

Both at Fall River and New Bedford there has already come into evidence a shortage of good operatives, especially of weavers.

A Window in Wall Street

The Future of Gold

A GROUP of Idaho readers asks this column some pertinent but knotty questions about the future of gold. Several of the correspondents seem to be gold miners. They first ask whether, if the President uses his permissive authority to devalue the gold dollar 50 per cent, they will get $31 an ounce for their gold from the government mint. Yes. The present Treasury or mint price is $20.67 an ounce. Add 50 per cent, and the answer is around the figure given by the correspondents. Then the correspondents ask me to look into the "puzzling" future of the relation between gold and prices. A tall order!

* * *

Puzzling

No wonder the correspondents are puzzled. Experts are in the same boat. There is no price for gold other than that given by the mint. This is unchanged at the old mint par of $20.67, as laid down in the Gold Standard Act of 1900, when gold and the dollar were interchangeable. That act, contrary to an impression fairly current, has not been repealed. But the dollar has parted company from gold. And, no longer linked together, they have been fluctuating in terms of each other. How much? There is no way of telling save by contrasting the dollar with a gold currency, e. g., the franc. This shows that the dollar has depreciated in terms of gold. This week the depreciation reached around 20 per cent. If gold could be bought and sold freely in the United States, therefore, the gold miner would be able to obtain, say, about $25 an ounce for his gold.

* * *

A Gold Market

New York has been seething with rumors for some time back that a gold exchange similar to the cotton or metal exchanges would shortly be opened. That is, that a free price for gold would be established. The hope, it would seem, is based on—well, hope. Several things must happen before the Administration could permit the establishment of such an exchange. One is that the antihoarding rule must be abandoned. If anybody bought gold nowadays, he would face the possibility either of going to jail or of having to pay a large fine. Another disideratum is that the Supreme Court test of the repeal of the gold clause in government bonds (if any) must be decided. A free market for gold would demonstrate the dollar equivalent of gold. The Supreme Court might then say that this is the dollar meant by government bonds. A third reason for delay is that uncertainty has become almost a rule of government. Keep everybody guessing—that is the plan. Then people will use their money to buy goods and securities now on the supposition that the use of one of the President's permissive currency powers is just around the corner and is about to cut into the buying power of money.

Devaluation

Both security and commodity markets, in fact, have acted on the premise that the President will eventually use his devaluationist powers up to the hilt, i. e., 50 per cent. Nobody knows. The majority opinion is that the United States will some day return to gold. The majority opinion is also that some degree of devaluation will be effected. The procedure may be that, after waiving the hoarding regulations, after a Supreme Court case, and after forcing up prices till they have "caught" on a self-perpetuating upward spiral, the President might repeal the Gold Standard Act, authorize the establishment of a free market for gold, and then recognize the open market price by relinking the dollar and gold at that figure. This column does not share such an opinion. Our view is roughly as follows: Dollar depreciation has been established by international speculators who are selling dollars on the prospect of devaluation. But the dollar would still seem to be intrinsically as valuable as ever it was. There is thus always the possibility of a sudden appreciation of the dollar. It might suddenly reveal itself on a newly opened gold exchange. Therefore we think that the President will one fine day suddenly announce a new mint par for gold anywhere up to 50 per cent more than its old par. That, of course, is another way of saying that he will cut the gold content of the dollar anywhere up to 50 per cent. Our hazard is excusable only on the grounds that such hazards are now the mode. In either case the gold miner would get more for his gold than he is getting today from the mint.

* * *

Gold Shares

Devaluation is the reason for the great post-March advance in the shares of gold mining companies. Devaluation would of course mean that the inventory of these companies would automatically be marked up in terms of dollars. The rise may have anticipated such an event. Or they might have a last flutter when the news seems to confirm the expectations. In all probability, with commodity prices going up, this will be their last flutter for many a day. Gold stocks thrive on depression—that is, falling commodity prices. They are the only stocks that do. The reason is that the output of gold mines, when a country's currency is fixed to gold, always has the same equivalent in dollars. While other goods are falling in price, gold remains firm, and is thus able to buy more of these falling-priced goods. Just the converse consequences are set up during periods of recovery—or rising prices. Other goods yield more dollars. Gold stays put. And, just because the other goods are more expensive, gold commands less and less of them. The depression for gold stocks, in short, is during general prosperity. This provides the final answer to the list of questions propounded by the Idaho readers.

H. B. E.

United States Leather Co. In Good Position

Disposes of Supplies at Rising Prices—Larger Operations

So fast has the United States Leather Company sold off its supplies of leather during the last two months, and at steadily rising prices, that it is today in the position of having very little desirable leather on hand. Supply from the tanneries currently is not keeping abreast of the demand, and if more were coming through it could undoubtedly be disposed of.

As a result of this situation, the company stepped up operations at its tanneries June 1 to practically a full basis, and it is now working in hides at capacity. Tanning, however, is about a three months' process and it will be virtually the first of September before it begins to get the benefit of increased production.

Prices are holding very strong. Another advance of one cent a pound was recently put into effect on sole leather, making the price of union backs 34 cents and oak backs 35. The lows for this year were respectively 20 and 21 cents, so that advances within a period of about three months have been 14 cents, or about 70 per cent.

The packer hide market has been at a practical standstill for more than a week, tanners having apparently temporarily filled their requirements. The last sales of light native cow hides were at 12½ cents, with a similar price on heavy native steers, butt brands and heavy Texas steers.

The heavier selections are perhaps at present in the stronger position, because of potential requirements of sole leather tanners and depleted supplies of heavy leather.

United States Leather made a substantial profit for May, and prospects for an even more favorable result for June seem good, as demand has held up and prices have been advanced at least 3 cents a pound on both union and oak backs so far this month.

Leather thus far has ben made from relatively low priced hides.

Steel Producers Get Substantial Volume of Orders

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has distributed contracts for 1135 tons of armor plate. Bethlehem Steel Corporation received 465 tons, Midvale Company, 421 tons and Carnegie Steel Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, 249 tons.

American Bridge Company, Steel Corporation subsidiary, has taken structural steel contracts for 1760 tons for beam spans for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and 1000 tons for plant work at Gary, Ind., for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, another Steel Corporation subsidiary.

McClintic - Marshall Company, subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has taken orders for 250 tons of structural for a race track at Bay Shore, California, 250 tons for transmission towers for the Public Service Corporation, Newark, 225 tons for plant alterations for the Julius Forstmann Company, Passaic, N. J., and 175 tons for the Oldbury Chemical Company, Niagara Falls.

Moore Dry Dock Company has obtained contracts for 2300 tons of structural and 7000 tons of fabricated plate for the West Bay substructure of the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, San Francisco, and 175 tons of structural and 500 tons of fabricated plate for the East Bay sub-structure.

Kalman Steel Corporation, subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has secured 1200 tons of reenforcing steel for bars and trusses on the Rip Van Winkle bridge over the Hudson River. An order for 600 tons for a bridge for the Chesapeake & Ohio at Cincinnati went to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Decided Improvement In Hardware Activity

Hardware activity is decidedly better. Dollar sales records for May, are in several cases, reported ahead of a year ago, Hardware Age says in its market summary. Tonnage, of course, showed an even better rate of increase, due to the low level of hardware prices. The sharpest contrast, however, lies in the confident ordering by wholesalers and retailers for future delivery.

The application and effect of the Industrial Recovery Act is being carefully weighed by the trade, and there is much "playing safe" among manufacturers, who are laying in supplies of raw materials, and are marking up prices to show a current margin. The general attitude is toward discouraging speculation.

Treasury Bill Tenders Invited

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., eastern standard time, on Monday, June 26. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

Hudson & Manhattan Railway

NEW YORK, June 23—Hudson & Manhattan Railway reports for the five months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $99,940 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.90 a share on the 52,429 shares of 5 per cent preferred. This compares with net income in the first five months of 1932 of $450,254, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred, to 87 cents a share on the 393,953 shares of common.

New Haven to Pay Mortgage

NEW YORK, June 23—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will make final payment on July 1 on the $699,000 on Hartford & Connecticut Western 6 per cent bonds, which were extended from 1923 to July, 1933. Only $76,000 of the issue remains outstanding.

Curtiss Company Gets Plane Order

New York, June 23

THE Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, has received an order for 46 all-metal attack planes from the United States Army air corps. The order amounts to approximately $1,000,000, excluding engines.

The planes are now under construction at the company's plant at Buffalo.

The new equipment represents one of Curtiss-Wright's most recent military developments, the plane being 60 miles an hour faster than the standard attack plane.

Activity in West Rises for Third Successive Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—As reflected by the Bank of America Index of far western business activity, the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states showed an improvement in May for the third consecutive month. The composite index numbers, computed from regional reports on carloadings, power production and bank debits, are: May 56.7, April 56.5 and March 53.8.

Further studies by the bank disclose May to be the first month in the last three years in which the dollar value of retail sales in the seven states of the Twelfth Reserve District showed an increase (computed at 3.2 per cent) over the corresponding month of the preceding year. Contrasted with a national decline of 2 per cent for the same month, significant increases included: Los Angeles, 4.9 per cent; San Francisco, 9.2 per cent; Salt Lake, 4.3 per cent, and Utah and southern Idaho, 3.9 per cent.

Sixty-one cities in eight western states reported building permits of $36,330,516 compared with $4,690,877 in April and $6,092,872 in May, 1932. Approximately $31,247,000 of the May increase arose out of construction of two colossal bridges over San Francisco Bay.

Other factors pointing to an upward trend are listed to include: Aggregate deposits, June 7, at reporting Federal Reserve member banks in the Twelfth Reserve District were $56,000,000 above total deposits, June 8, last year; employment in 1150 California manufacturing concerns, representing 60 per cent of the wage earners of the State, was less than half of one per cent below 1932; and hop prices in all Pacific coast markets during May advanced to the highest level since 1919, choice hops netting the grower as high as 75 cents a pound.

Special Service To Give Counsel To Trade Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—The Merchants' Association of New York has joined the list of organizations to announce the establishment of a special service whose function will be to give counsel to trade groups and assist in the organization of associations to comply with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Declaring that there are numerous industries and trades affected by the act which have no association to represent them and "which are utterly at sea as to effective methods of procedure," Mr. Louis K. Comstock, president of the Merchants' Association, in announcing the service, said, "It should be brought to the attention of these unorganized trades that without voluntary action on their part, they may have conditions imposed upon them by the Government which will be less to their liking than would a code formulated by themselves."

Mr. Comstock said his association was prepared to suggest codes and trade organization by-laws and to advise and counsel trade groups that need its assistance with regard to the recovery act. At the same time its assembly room will be available for conferences and meetings.

Fox Film Corp. Reports Net Loss of $9,215,431

NEW YORK, June 23—Report of Fox Film Corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries, controlled and affiliated companies, but exclusive of Wesco Corporation and its subsidiaries, shows net loss of $9,215,431 after taxes, amortization of production costs, interest, depreciation, provision for unrealized losses on exchange, settlement of contracts entered into in prior years and other charges.

Including net operating loss and other charges of Wesco Corporation and subsidiaries of $7,749,067, there was a combined deficit of $16,964,498.

New Investment Service

A new organization, Mellen's Investment Service, Inc., has opened offices at 39 Congress Street to supply a weekly advisory bulletin and provide investment advice to those interested in securities. James H. Mellen, director and editor, was for more than four years associated with the late R. W. McNeel at McNeel's Financial Service.

Brokers' Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON, June 23—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $7,000,000 during the week ended June 21 to a total of $775,000,000. This compares with $782,000,000 a week ago and with $350,000,000 a year ago.

Construction Contracts

NEW YORK, June 23—Award of four contracts amounting to $18,000,000 helped raise the total of heavy construction contracts for the week ended June 19 to $20,329,000, a volume surpassed only twice this year, says Engineering News-Record. The previous week's aggregate was $12,496,000.

Australia Slowly Straightening Out Trade Problems

Bank of New South Wales Supports Government Loan Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—One of the leading financial institutions of this State, also operating throughout eastern Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, is supporting government loan expenditure from money obtained from banks or the public.

A recent circular issued by the bank, which has been made public, referring to one of the greatest problems, namely, unemployment, and its alleviation, says that world-wide opinion is coming to the conclusion that the first step towards recovery had to be made by increased Government investment.

This would, it is believed, bring about a greater demand for all kinds of materials and thereby indirectly increase the spending power of the reemployed. The bank, however, adds a proviso, warning the Government that new expenditure should not carry a threat of higher taxation.

It considers that money raised by public subscription would reduce fixed deposits, and if raised by Treasury bills issued to banks would provide investment for idle interest-bearing funds by reason of the large amount of money on fixed deposit.

In any case the banks would have greater ability to consider further interest reductions on advances which was necessary to recovery.

The circular asserted that apprehensions regarding government finance some time ago had now been largely dispelled. There was no lack of confidence in the Australian Premier's' plan.

Further reductions except in wasteful expenditure were undesirable. Increased deficits might temporarily prevail as further taxation could not be considered, but the position was no longer unsound in spite of that.

The suspension of statutory sinking funds might prove unsound, but Australian Governments were holding their own if their combined deficits were not greater than their combined sinking-fund contributions. It would be better not to embarrass industry, the circular contended, by increased taxation, or add to the unemployed by further retrenchment. The time would surely come when taxation received from revived industry would not only cover but exceed efficiently controlled expenditure.

The bank quotes a statement made by Sir Josiah Stamp, which is applicable to Australia, pointing out that financial purists might regard the borrowing of money by the State for improvement purposes as an unbalancing of the budget, but the real consideration was that a budget balanced in the strict sense might coincide with a thoroughly unbalanced condition of the internal economy.

Further, the circular states that a few years ago plans for public works which were considered extravagant would not be thought so now.

A further Commonwealth loan at 3¾ per cent was possible and another in the near future at 3½ per cent or lower interest was possible. Wholesale prices had fallen 25 per cent, and money wages by 20 per cent, and an undertaking in 1929 costing £1,000,000 should in 1933 cost £775,000.

It was necessary for governments to look ahead a little more than private individuals.

Baltimore & Ohio Shows Small Defict for May

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad showed a small deficit after charges for May, but it is estimated that the company will show a material balance for the preferred stock in June. Loadings so far this month have been running between 12 per cent and 15 per cent ahead of last year.

In May, 1932, the Baltimore & Ohio reported a net loss of $1,078,159, while for June of last year the loss was $34,884.

For the first four months of 1933 the road showed a deficit after charges of $4,496,010, against a loss of $3,639,258 in the like period of 1932.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 70

A regular quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending June 30, 1933, equal to 2% of its par value (being at the rate of 8% per annum), will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1933. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

San Francisco, California.

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ROOMS TO LET

ATTENTION! COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS—Reasonable rooms and apartments—summer season. "Ask Miss Rolfe." 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN (private school) wishes to manage for the summer, possibly longer if satisfactory, a small dining room, tea room or coffee shop. Write Box M-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Unfurnished apts. and attractive 3-room furnished heated apt., complete with janitor service, ½ block from The Mother Church. Apply FRIEDBERG'S, 239 Mass. Ave.

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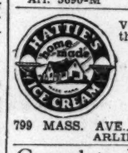

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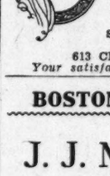

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 160

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE could hardly have been found for this poem of Mrs. Eddy's, now newly used as a hymn, a tune that better fits the words than "Gloaming" by Stainer. It has the vigor, directness, and bright clarity of the words, and an onward rush that carries the lines to their final solving word.

Sir John Stainer (1840-1901) is one of the English musicians who have served in many places in many ways to advance the cause of music. He was an organist at the age of 15, and his work at Oxford raised the Magdalen choir to a high level. He was on the examining board for musical degrees there, and at the same time was a member of the board for musical studies at Cambridge (also examiner there and later at London University). He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor at Paris and succeeded Sullivan as principal of the National Training School for Music, in 1888. He was organist at St. Paul's Cathedral for 16 years, and on resigning was knighted and then appointed professor of music at Oxford. His music is simple, not chromatic or venturesome, and his hymn-tunes have clear outline for the benefit of congregations.

No. 148

"IN Heavenly Love abiding" is one of the most loved and best written hymns in popular use. Anna Laetitia Waring (1820-1910) was born at Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales. Her modesty is seen in the publication in 1850 of 19 hymns with her initials only, and it was so that this hymn appeared in the Christian Science Hymnal of 1910. Her words, however, with this tune Ewing, were used in the Jessie Day "Hymns and Tunes for The Church of Christ (Scientist), Chicago, 1889," and there were signed in full.

Alexander Ewing (1830-1895) was a soldier who, ranking as an amateur musician in a life devoted to his profession, has given the world a melody that lives, and, so Dr. Neale said, passes the sure test of a hymn tune, in being popular with children. Colonel Ewing at first studied for the law, then entered the British Army in 1855 and served in Crimea, in South Australia, and in China. Returning to England, he married Miss Gatty, known as writer of "Jackanapes" and other children's stories. He served abroad again, and in 1889 retired.

Ewing was "a good performer," and sang with the Haydn Society of Aberdeen and the Harmonic Choir, specializing in old English music. One night at rehearsal he confessed to having tried to write a tune! It was taken up eagerly by the choir and approved. He had written it in triple time, and when they altered it to its present meter, he said, "It now seems to me a good deal like a polka." It was his first and only tune; and an excellent one. It is an almost perfect setting for Miss Waring's words, though it was originally set to Dr. Neale's "For thee, O dear, dear country." The change of words may be seen as a reminder that "In heavenly Love abiding" we find our country, here and now!

Betty Bee

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Returning the Hive

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE was flying home with her first load of honey for the day. Straight as an arrow she winged her way.

Why she was able to fly directly home was something Betty could not explain. She just knew that she did.

As she reached her destination, she circled about in the air and then darted downward to the exact spot where the entrance to the hive had been before Mr. Farmer moved it during the preceding night.

There was no doorway, no hive in fact. Betty rose into the air and darted hither and thither, buzzing excitedly. Some of her sisters were doing likewise and others joined from time to time until the air seemed alive with agitated bees.

Not only Betty but her sisters also were lost. Mr. Farmer, coming out of the house, noticed the bees and was puzzled. Reëntering the house he called up a neighbor who had kept bees for years and asked his opinion.

"Have you disturbed their hive?" asked the neighbor. Mr. Farmer explained that he had moved the hive about 25 feet, but that he had done it gently.

"That's the answer," said the neighbor. "They are lost, they can't find their hive. Move it back where it was and you will have no more trouble."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Batch" (R. D. N.)—The correspondent writes:

> There is a coined word here in Australia, "batching," which indicates the state of a married man who has been left alone at his home, temporarily, and is fending for himself. Is this term in use in the U. S. A.? I have not been able to discover any reference to it in the dictionaries to which I have access. I take it to be a corruption of "bachelroing."

Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar has this to say about "batch": "Colloquial as a noun meaning a bachelor and as a verb meaning to live as a bachelor does, especially to cook and do housework." Although college professors and other cultural personages have been known to apply "batching" to their activities when their families were away, these erudite gentlemen would perhaps be among the last to recommend the word for any but humorous writing.

Faith (Miss M. S. C.)—The correspondent expresses appreciation for a child's definition of "prayer and fasting," which appeared in this department recently; and gives the following definition of "faith," which was given by a chap of eight years:

> What God told us or promised us in the Bible, we know it is going to be just that way.

Diet (F. G. B.)—The correspondent writes:

> In Webster's New International Dictionary, "diet" is defined in one place as the Legislature of Sweden. I believe that this is incorrect, as it is called the "Riksdag."

Yes, Sweden's Parliament is properly known and designated in Sweden as the Riksdag, the upper house being called the Första Kammaren, and the lower house the Andra Kammaren. "Diet," however, is commonly applied to this legislative body—and to others—in English and American perodicals.

Ad-O-Grams No. 25

Published May 26

Answers

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2. Mazola.
3. The Tavern.
4. Prince George.
5. Poland Spring.
6. Kalamazoodleg P.
7. Whittemores.

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Mrs. H. K. Haskell, Los Angeles.
A. Gibb, Montreal.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
G. M. Bowland, Chicago.
T. L. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss L. I. Nickias, Brooklyn.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. Lulu G. Alt, Chicago.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. N Boose, Gerber, Calif.
Mrs. M S. Klauber, New York City.
Mrs. E McMullen, Milwaukee.
Mrs. E P. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. E Byland, Astoria, Ore.
The Palmer Family, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. E M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E D. Tower, Des Moines.
Miss M Diefenbach, Cincinnati.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Mrs. B R. Dame, Detroit.
Mrs. S M. Craig, Spokane.
W. G. and S. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
M. Krens, Eston, Sask.
N. Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. E Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
D E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
F. S. Clough Pasadena.
Mrs. C. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Miss A N DuPouey, New Orleans.
Miss B O. Jones, New Orleans.
Miss S Mallam, New Orleans.
W Tabrum, New Orleans.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. A P. Olsson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. S Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee.
L. D. Reynolds, Los Angeles.
The Wallenapiel Family, Reno, Nev.
D. F. Bradshaw, Klemme, Iowa.
H. Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
Mr and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. R. E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Mrs. P. C. Nelson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Howarden, Iowa.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Iowa.
L. M. Hirsch, Cincinnati
Miss S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
Mr and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. Ina E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ernest Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. D. Cunningham, San Francisco.
Miss B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.

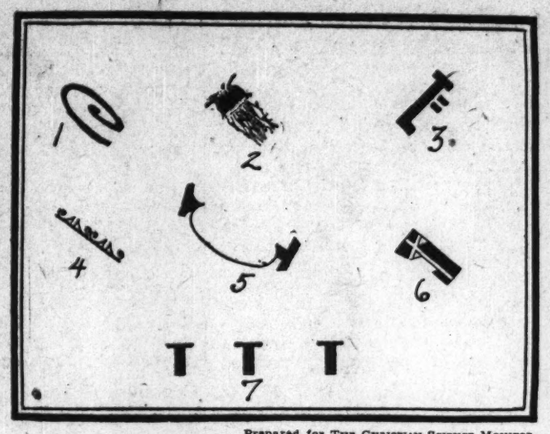
The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

I AM not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 33



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 33." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Added Prestige

A young woman was sitting on the veranda of a Palm Beach hotel when a girl carrying a magazine sat down beside her. Presently they got into conversation and the young woman said, "I see you have the last number of the Atlantic. How did you like the article on——?"

"My goodness!" exclaimed the other, "I don't read it; I just carry it for prestige."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sauce for the Goose

The elderly gentleman's wife was entering a railway carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."—*Sarnia Observer.*

On the Mark

Mistress (to new cook): "My husband often brings three or four friends home to dinner without warning. You'll be prepared for that, won't you?"

Cook: "Yes, ma'am! I'll keep my bag packed ready."—*Humorist.*

Shrewd

The shoe salesman adjusted the buckle on his customer's shoe and critically surveyed the result.

"Are you sure these shoes are the size I asked for?" queried the lady with the large foot, as she stood up. "They seem to be a little tight when I try to walk."

The man smiled discreetly. "No, madam," he replied, as he deftly removed the shoes, which were exactly the size she had ordered; "these are two sizes smaller, but I must admit you were right after all."—*Montreal Star.*

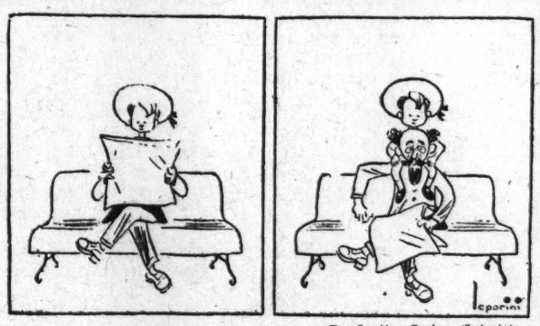
Dollar Down Men

"Any notorious characters in Crimson Gulch?" said the commercial traveler.

"A few," answered Cactus Joe. "You can see their dust a quarter of a mile up the road."

"What are they running away from?"

"You. The last high-power salesman that hit the village left the boys tied up with monthly installments that they won't be able to pay for years to come."—*Washington Star.*



Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

A Young Head on Old Shoulders.

The Taker

"Does yo' take this woman for thy lawfully wedded wife?" asked the colored parson, glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed, bowlegged bridegroom, who stood beside 210 pounds of feminine assurance.

"Ah takes nothin'," responded the bridegroom. "Ah's bein' tooked."—*Acco Press.*

Celebration

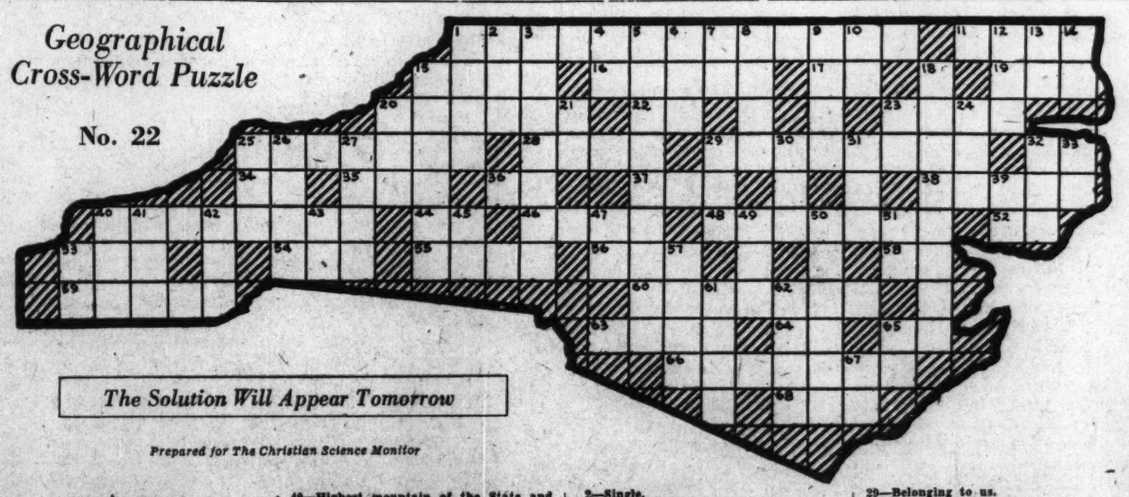
Tramp: "Lady, have you a piece of cake handy, to give to a poor man who hasn't had a bite of anything for two days?"

Lady: "Cake? Why, isn't bread good enough for you?"

Tramp: "Ordinarily, yes ma'am, but this is my birthday and I wish to celebrate a little."—*Pathfinder.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 22



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Name of this State.
11—This State ranks first in production of this mineral.
15—Babylonian goddess.
16—Chorus of voices.
17—Prefix meaning "with."
19—Large tank.
20—Partitions.
22—Anno Domini.
23—Last name of first Anglo-American child.
25—About 300,000,000 pounds of these are raised in this State yearly.
28—Arabian chieftain.
29—Nickname of this State.
32—Old West.
34—Authorized version.
35—Prefix signifying "one."
36—Jumble of type.
37—Monetary unit of Roumania.
38—Monkeys hang by them.
40—Highest mountain of the State and of the Appalachian Ranges (6684 ft.).
44—Virginia (ab.).
46—Short for "gyroscope."
48—This island of this State was the first spot in the New World occupied by England, and was the birthplace of Virginia "23 across."
52—North Dakota.
53—Colloquial term for "dog."
54—The sun.
55—Son of Sassha.
58—Sterling (ab.).
59—Spanish (to go).
60—Picturesque mountains in this State.
66—Leading industry of the State.
63—Distinguish by sound.
64—Late Latin.
65—Postscript.
66—Noted sound along coast of this State.
68—Affirmative.

Down

1—Possessive of a girl's name.
2—Single.
3—Capital of this State.
4—Holy Cross.
5—Important city of this State (pop. 52,645).
6—Army Ordnance Department.
7—Rhode Island.
8—Spoken.
9—A representation.
10—Negation.
12—"I have."
13—Confederate Army.
14—Preposition.
15—Ninety-nine per cent of the people living in this State are (?) born.
18—This State's noted cape.
20—Lowest form of wit.
21—Sergeant-Major.
25—Deerier.
24—Royal Horse Artillery.
25—Exclamation of disgust.
26—Anything belonging to Eve is (?).
27—Veid.
29—Belonging to us.
30—Spanish for "day."
31—Exclamation of surprise.
32—Elderly.
33—Abbreviation of important two-name city in State.
39—Not out.
40—(?) is the word. Sh! !
41—Pertaining to Itoism.
42—Pleasantly timid.
43—Behold!
45—Alfred.
47—Recording Secretary.
49—Opposite of "29 down."
50—Girl's name.
51—Abbreviation for two books of the Bible.
53—Master of Science.
57—As ye sow so shall ye (?).
61—The ray that sees through matter.
62—Poorly.
65—Province of Ontario.
67—Civil Service.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Write a Composition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAD been Composition Day in the school which Jimmie and Jennie attended. Jimmie had written a composition, and so had Jennie. Uncle Peter, sitting on the porch after dinner, had been hearing much about these compositions. After a time there seemed to be hardly anything more to be said about compositions.

"I suppose," said Jennie, "that sometimes Percy Pig had to write compositions."

"And Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"It was customary in their school," said Uncle Peter, "to have a Composition Day at regular intervals. It came on the first Monday after the second Tuesday every other month, and Edward and Percy always wrote their composition together."

"I don't see how they could do that," said Jennie.

"It was like this," said Uncle Peter. "Just before the first Composition Day after they came to school Percy Pig and Edward Elephant went to the teacher, and there they stood, paw in paw, looking at her.

"'Well, Percy Pig and Edward Elephant,' said the teacher, whose name was Miss Peppermint, 'what can I do for you?'

"'Please, M'am,' said Percy Pig and Edward Elephant with one voice, 'Could we write our composition together?'

"'It is not the usual way,' said Miss Peppermint. 'But you are such very close friends and such dear children, that I think it might be done. Yes, you may write your composition together. Only you must say plainly what part is by Edward and what part is by Percy.'

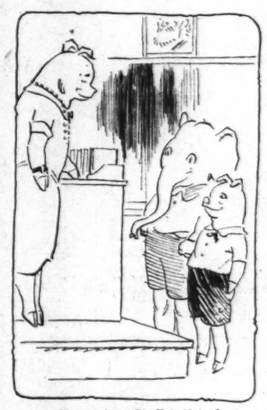
"'Oh, thank you, thank you, thank you, thank you very much indeed,' cried Percy Pig and Edward Elephant. And away they ran, paw in paw."

"What was the composition about?" asked Jimmie.

"Wild flowers," said Uncle Peter.

"I should have liked to hear that composition," said Jennie.

"So you shall," said Uncle Peter.



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Please, Ma'am, could we write our composition together?"

"It was a month and two days before Composition Day, and in that month and two days I suppose Percy Pig and Edward Elephant wrote and rubbed out and tore up and wrote their composition over again at least one hundred and sixteen times.

"I don't believe I could ever work as hard on a composition as that," said Jennie.

"I know I wouldn't," said Jimmie.

"You are neither of you," said Uncle Peter, "as conscientious about your studies as Percy and Edward. But Composition Day came at last, and the first composition Miss Peppermint read to the class was Percy's and Edward's."

"How did it go?" asked Jimmie.

"'Wild Flowers,' read Miss Peppermint, 'A Composition by Percy Pig and Edward Elephant.

"'The wild flowers are the Violet, the Daisy, the Buttercup, the Jack in the Pulpit, the Mayflower, the Wild Rose, the Dandelion, and other wild flowers. They are all very beautiful, but you must not pick them, because then they wither away and are not beautiful any more. So look at them, but do not pick them. (P. Pig).

"'These flowers are so gentle that it seems strange they should be called wild flowers. But that is because they grow in places inhabited by wild animals like rabbits and squirrels and chipmunks. (E. Elephant).

And to conclude (P. Pig and E. Elephant together):

> The rose is red,
> The violet blue.
> Honey is sweet
> And so is our teacher.

Haste Makes Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

TWO teachers were driving from Pasadena to Los Angeles to keep an early morning appointment that might lead to some substitute teaching.

"We'd better hurry," began one of the women. "There will be so many people ahead of us."

"But," said the other, "how inconsistent to break the speed laws of a state one minute, and ask for a job from that state the next!"

With this thought the young women proceeded carefully on their way. Suddenly a police siren sounded beside them, and the officer motioned them to the side of the road. The young friends looked at each other in bewilderment but hid their dismay from the traffic officer, as they quietly and courteously answered his routine questions. Then the officer handed them an envelope. "In this envelope," he explained, "you will find two tickets to a good show. We have been instructed to give these tickets to motorists whom we find to be unusually courteous on the road. You have been courteous to both other motorists and pedestrians."

Brevities

Punch: A man was found wandering on a golf-course last week at 3 o'clock in the morning. We are rather afraid he will have to buy another ball.

Newark Evening News: Tax Commissioner Whittle, newly appointed in New York, at least has an auspicious name.

Toledo Blade: Spring is the season when we always feel that we will do something tomorrow.

Restaurants

SO. DARTMOUTH, MASS.

Bridgeholm
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Near Bridge
Open Sundays and Holidays
Special Luncheons and Supper
75c and $1.00
CHICKEN, STEAK LOBSTER DINNERS
$1.50
TELEPHONE CONN.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Service with a Smile
Dainty, delightful, delicious, digestible dishes served for discriminating diners at
RANSELLEAR TOWLE
118 MAIN STREET, GLOUCESTER
Home-made Candies, Ice Cream and Pastry.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 8 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Air Cooled Theatre"
Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2
"Have fond recollections of it. I enjoyed every minute."—*Alfred E. Smith.*
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
49TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Mitchell Verdict

EDMUND BURKE said it was difficult to indict a whole nation, but charging an entire jury with imbecility or corruption is somewhat easier. And doubtless the twelve citizens who decided that Charles E. Mitchell was not guilty of criminal tax evasion are now having plenty of opportunity to read such indictments against themselves. There can be little doubt that public opinion long ago convicted the former head of the National City Bank to its own satisfaction and is outraged by this not guilty judgment.

The chief question devolved upon Mr. Mitchell's motive in selling a large block of bank stock to his wife in 1929. Was it a real sale or was it a sham, designed merely to show a loss instead of an income of $2,800,000 and free him from the necessity of paying an income tax? Surrounding circumstances such as the repurchase of the stock at the same price and the failure to use transfer stamps led a public already aroused against Wall Street to render a verdict forthwith. That a jury has now reversed this general opinion will cause a renewal of the cry, "You can't convict a million dollars."

Yet the public will make a foolish mistake —one too often made—if it exhausts its anger in denunciation of the jury or the defendant. Intent is very difficult to prove and somehow citizens when they become jurors frequently refuse to accept anything but direct proof and are unwilling to form a conclusion from surrounding circumstances as they do in ordinary affairs. Moreover, under our medieval court rules juries often are not allowed to know as much about surrounding circumstances as the average newspaper reader.

It would be wiser and more effective to direct public resentment toward reform of the real culprit—a faulty income tax law. This case was not required to demonstrate that the present provision is an open invitation to Americans to make sales to establish a loss and avoid taxes. That the making of such sales is common practice is proved by the tendency of the market to sag at the year end under a volume of sales admitted to be made for that purpose. These, of course, are legal sales under the present law. The jury held that Mr. Mitchell's sale to his wife came within the same category.

The way to stop that is not to ask internal revenue officials or juries to determine the motive, but to alter the law. Proposals have already been offered which would remove any temptation to make tax-loss sales. And publicity of tax returns, adopted just at the end of Congress, should discourage even legal practices which are unsocial. Had it been possible for the public to know in 1930 that Mr. Mitchell and the Morgan partners were paying no income taxes, there would have been a different story to tell today. Either such men would not have attempted to avoid taxes or the law would have been quickly corrected.

However much natural indignation there may be against rich men who have escaped taxes, the public should render its verdict against loose laws. It should see that they are reformed and then it should make the reforms effective by maintaining a steady moral pressure in support of officials who enforce the laws. In boom years there was little disposition to encourage strict enforcement. Nor was there any public demand for reform though the faults now so widely decried were already known.

But unhappy disclosures have partially awakened a moral sense. The effort should be to further awaken it. The public when it sets up as a jury should render a verdict of guilty against the chief culprit, the law, and then see that legal reform is obtained. And something might be done to encourage the submission of all tax returns to that ultimate jury, conscience.

Getting Under Way

EVENTS are starting off auspiciously for Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The number of industries already preparing their codes of fair competition for compliance with the act is impressive, particularly when it can be said, as General Johnson reported only five days after the bill became law, that the ten most basic industries of America are among those in which codes are well along.

There is a very hopeful indication in the fact that the cloth-making industry, long split into southern and northern factions with the Cotton-Textile Institute vainly trying to repair the rift, has been the first to agree on a code of standards. Most of the glaring discrepancies in working hours and pay have been wiped out. There is to be a forty-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of $11 in the North and $10 in the South. A discrepancy remains in that whereas the code permits an eighty-hour week in two shifts, the law in Massachusetts forbids employment of women after 6 p. m., but the industry seems disposed to treat this as a minor point and to give full coöperation.

It is true, of course, that the business organization program has struck a few snags, but none of these appear to have interfered seriously with its progress. Spokesmen of some industries are reported to be displeased that General Johnson's first outlines of proposed codes deal only with the spreading of employment and the improvement of wages and working hours with no provision for the establishment of prices to compensate the employer.

But in this the Industrial Recovery Administration is simply putting first things first. It is quite accurate and right to say that an improvement of earning and purchasing power should come—even must come—before any considerable increase of prices to consumers. Price and production controls represent a delicate subject which can be worked out later. If it is true, as manufacturers have represented, that the worst price cutting has been the result of sweatshop wages, then the correction of those wages and working conditions must exert the beginning of a corrective influence on prices.

There is also the case of the large Pittsburgh Coal Company, which has announced that it will not enter into any agreement drawn up for the coal industry under the Recovery Act. The objection evidently is based on an unwillingness to treat with the United Mine Workers; hence the incident may be repeated by various companies which insist upon the "open shop," though General Johnson declares there is no compulsion to unionize. But if these will pledge themselves, as the coal company has done, to pay a wage as high or higher than the minimum in union plants and to conform to established hours of work, there should be no difficulty.

In fact, the principal hurdle on this score probably was passed when the bill was adopted in Congress. There the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sponsor for the measure, when under pressure to modify its labor provisions stood fast to the original terms which recognized the right of collective bargaining. Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which had contested some points, eventually urged members of his association to coöperate to the fullest extent to insure successful operation of the act.

The breadth of such coöperation today throughout industry in general is one of the most hopeful signs in the economic picture.

"The Steady Gain of Man"

INTO the whirling eddies of political perplexities and international complexities the city of Denver has cast a pebble. It is so small that few have noticed it or the ripples it has made. Yet the ever-widening circles of those ripples may likely continue long after the eddies have spent themselves.

In copper boxes stored in sealed vaults, states the Associated Press report, some 2000 books and papers have been locked. They constitute a detailed history of the twentieth century up to the present day. It is expected that future generations will open the vaults at stated periods to add new material and bring the records up to date, thus preserving a graphic and continuous history for the use of posterity.

Such running history, studied collectively, should reflect the aspirations, strivings and development of the periods it embraces with larger accuracy than the formal classics of a Froude or Gibbons could ever do. Side by side with the records of material achievement, the reader of the future will be stirred as he traces the march of peoples toward a more spiritual era; perhaps encouraged as history discloses the gradual but sure emergence into higher realms of thought and resultant harmony.

A French writer has pointed out that during the French Revolution the great masses of people throughout the country pursued their normal occupations. In fact, he declares that a truer picture of France at that time would be one depicting a nation at work rather than the accepted one of a nation at strife. The historical data collected at Denver will tell of a world purified by adversity, seeking "thro' present wrong, th' Eternal Right," and step by step achieving "the steady gain of man" visioned by the poet Whittier.

In the Wake of the Amberjack II

"EN ROUTE with President Roosevelt at sea!" Prefaced by these words, news accounts picturing a stout little ship, a jolly crew, and a genial, carefree skipper, have been going out to the world from the President's vacation cruise in the schooner Amberjack II.

These reports of the cruise to Campobello show how President Roosevelt fits into a rugged picture of straining ropes and thrashing canvas, slanting decks and tumbling seas. Togged in oilskins soaked by driving spray, with a shadow of stubble on his brine-flecked face, a broad grin radiating from beneath the turned-down brim of a battered hat, the sturdy characteristics inherited from a famous line of seafaring Duxbury Delanos are manifested by the sailor President.

An authority on ancient sea lore, and a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for good measure, the President commands this tidy little schooner and her crew, recruited largely from the ranks of his family. When he hails his shipmates with the warning signal, "Ready about!" heads duck in readiness for the accompanying command, "Hard alee!" which is the moment when the skipper puts the wheel hard over.

Booms swing athwartship; sails rumble and flap in the eye of the wind; gear rattles aloft; the mainsheet creaks in the blocks; the schooner's head pays off, and sails fill away on a new tack in a sudden puff that sends the lee rail boiling into the sea again. That's how the yachting President "tacks ship!"

None-too-comfortable newspaper men covering the cruise in an escorting fleet of naval craft that plunge and roll in the wake of the Amberjack indicate plainly enough that the President's participation in this strenuous pastime is whole-hearted. Other Presidents have sought the restful solitude of summer seas on the sheltered decks of the old yacht Mayflower. But President Roosevelt puts to sea as the hardiest mariner might—in a mere cockleshell of a craft, for all that she has crossed the Atlantic and fought it out with wind and sea in the famous British ocean race to the Fastnet across the Irish Sea.

The welcome which President Roosevelt is receiving from people in ports along his vacation course from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy emphasizes the strong appeal which the presidential cruise has for the simple Down-East folks who earn their livelihood from those rugged waters. Never before have they known a President who possessed the hard-fisted technique of the sailor's calling. And that very fact may do more than speeches or economic programs to make them feel that the helm of the ship of state is safe enough in the grip of the captain of the Amberjack.

Music to the Ear

WORDS have just been spoken in Washington which betoken remarkable things. Words which upon the political ear fall with the ring of the incredible. Yet words which to the taxpayer and to the citizen who wishes to see things done will have a joyous sound.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, according to news reports, has permitted it to become known that without regard to political affiliations or backing the jobs in its organization will be given to the men who best fit the tasks to be done. Imagine a congressman calling up to give the customary assurances that So-and-So has always voted a straight ticket and being told:

> That has nothing to do with it. We want people who are qualified. The best qualified man gets the job.

Yet this is said really to have happened.

One acquainted with the record of Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, civil engineer and former president of Antioch College, who heads the vast power, flood control and conservation undertaking in the Tennessee Valley, will have a fairly easy guess as to the source of this innovation in public hiring for the emergency services of the Government. And one acquainted with the number of congressmen's cousins, nephews and ward workers on various branches of the federal pay roll will have little hesitancy in recommending the policy for general acceptance.

It was noted in the news only a few days ago that the new Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation is soon to appoint state office managers and a field force of some 6000 appraisers and attorneys. If processing taxes are to be collected in farm relief, codes to be enforced under the Industrial Recovery Act and employment exchanges to be opened under the Wagner bill, all these and other activities mean jobs. More than that, they mean work to be done.

And where there is work to be done the best workers are those who owe their jobs to their ability at the task in hand. If one owes his appointment instead to his supposed ability to deliver a given number of votes, there will be a division of attention and a division of allegiance which will handicap even the most skilled administration. The persons who are needed—from the highest posts in the gift of the President to the humblest in the ranks—are those whose chief concern is to do well the work the Government hires them to do.

Who Wrote It?

AN ENTERPRISING theater manager in London is giving his audiences a new thrill and probably encouraging the dissatisfied former patron to return to his playgoing. Mystery is the magnet. Not mystery in the play, but about the play.

Mr. Ashley Dukes, the manager in question, loses no time in wrapping the entertainments he presents in veils of obscurity. A playwright of renown himself, he knows the necessity of arresting instant interest. Cunningly he starts with the playhouse itself, which he calls the "Nameless Theatre," in which he announces the production, by an unnamed cast, of anonymous plays by unidentified authors.

As a fillip to jaded drama-loving palates the Londoner's plan should be a hit. Much of the joy of theatergoing was lost when the public became so knowing. The irrepressible press agent must bear some of the blame. In gaining great publicity for the stars he glorified, he destroyed the glamour of the green room.

A former generation wove its own legends around the players of its day—legends romantic and mysterious because their subjects wisely stayed aloof from the common throng. Nowadays, remoteness vanishes a bit as countless news articles reiterate the bliss of favorites of stage and screen whose greatest joy is donning kitchen aprons and making griddle cakes for mother.

The reviewers possibly are less enthusiastic about this novel scheme of Mr. Dukes's. Ignorant as to whether the opus is the maiden effort of a tyro or the 'steenth creation of some celebrated playwright, they may conceivably approach their tasks with diffidence. Let them take heart, however, even on discovery that they have made a *faux pas* sad to contemplate. What matter? There is a time-honored adage of the stage that "nothing is quite so 'dead' as yesterday's review."

Editorial Notes

"Nobody cares how much he disturbs another. Instead of the slow, quiet walk, young ladies now run up and down a room as if they were answering a bell, and by this means secure the easiest chairs before their seniors have got halfway to them." Things do not seem to have changed so much for the worse in 120 years, judging by this extract from a letter written by a lady in 1813 and quoted by a correspondent to the London Times on the subject of "Noise in Modern Life."

While the pumpless tire that was shown at the recent Inventors' Congress at Denver is the first device of the kind to be patented, the careless motorist of an earlier day, after a futile search through the tool box, has been confronted with the awareness that his car was similarly equipped.

A snake is "valuable to the garden," said a headline on the Monitor's Home and Garden Page the other day, adding that "the black racer keeps away pests." The idea works especially well if one first makes sure that the right persons—or wrong, as the case may be—have a distaste for snakes.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Honorary Degrees for Statesmen—Prohibition Endangered by Indifference

WHEN Harvard conferred at its commencement this year the degree of LL. D. upon former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, it did a graceful and thoroughly commendable thing. As a figure in local and state government of the Empire State, Mr. Smith has manifested the highest ability, integrity, and public spirit. It is quite possible for a large number of voters, an overwhelming majority of the voters indeed, in the nation to disbelieve in his complete fitness for the position of President of the United States, while at the same time recognizing the high value of the services he has rendered to the people of New York State in the offices he there has filled.

It is, furthermore, entirely within the bounds of reason for those who sharply disagree with Mr. Smith in his attitude toward prohibition and the liquor traffic, at the same time to recognize his singular ability as chief executive of a great commonwealth. In honoring him Harvard has manifested a toleration and a breadth of view entirely to the credit of its rulers. It is in rather sharp contrast with the action of the same university in 1888 when it refused the degree of LL. D. to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who had just been elected Governor of Massachusetts. It had long been the practice of this venerable educational institution to confer this honorary degree upon the chief executive of the State. Butler, however, although a man of great ability, was in his political methods and his political and economic convictions, anathema to the Brahmins who then presided over Harvard. They could not think of welcoming him to their intellectual society.

He accepted the snub with philosophy. "At least," he is said to have remarked, "had they given me the degree of LL. D., I am probably the only Governor within the last thirty years able to read the Latin in which the diploma is written." Governor Smith, whose early education was largely conducted in the Fulton Fish Market of New York, may not be able to read Latin, but as a student of the ways of government, and a practitioner of the higher type of politics, he is eminently fitted for membership in the distinguished and rapidly growing body of Harvard Doctors of Law.

* * *

Three more states have declared for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Two of them, New Hampshire and Iowa, have long been normally dry both in political sentiment and in actual practice. Nevertheless, the majorities by which they upheld repeal seem on the surface to indicate a complete reversal of public opinion.

However, in these states, as in others which have thus far declared in support of the return of liquor, the vote is indicative less of a revolt against prohibition than of a weariness and indifference on the part of the electorate. In 1932, the presidential vote of Iowa was in excess of a million. This year the returns so far as now available indicate a total vote under 700,000. In New Hampshire the presidential election brought out 204,000 votes. The vote on the issue of repeal brought a scant 106,000.

If we take the returns from the fourteen states which have thus far voted, it will be found that this same indifference on the part of the electorate has enabled the wet forces to win victories, by considerable majorities, it is true, of the vote cast, but majorities only of a beggarly minority of the qualified voters of the State. While final official returns are not in every instance available, some of the latest figures are as follows:

New York State: for repeal, 1,946,582; against repeal, 247,450; a total of 2,194,032. In the presidential election of 1932 the State cast 4,688,614 votes. A curious feature of the repeal vote is that 369,782 blank ballots, or more than the total number of dry ballots, were cast.

In Indiana the total vote was 866,593, but in 1932 the votes of the State for the two leading candidates totaled 1,539,238.

Illinois cast 1,247,300 for repeal, and 344,880 against it. But the same State cast 1,432,766 for Hoover, and 1,882,304 for Roosevelt, with 30,000 for Thomas on the side, so to speak. Obviously indifference rather than an uprising of anti-prohibition sentiment carried repeal in that State.

It is unnecessary at this moment, and in my limited space, to continue further the entire list of states. What is obvious is that the electorate as a whole, either wearying of the long-continued discussion of prohibition, or feeling that the time is at hand for a test of some other method of handling the admitted evils of liquor, has been unwilling to bestir itself to vote on this question, either pro or con. Minorities will control the outcome, and the well-financed and thoroughly mercenary campaign of brewers, distillers and tax dodgers for the overthrow of the prohibition law easily controls the minority.

As I Knew Them—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

TO DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, more than to any other literary critic, was due the impetuous launching of "The Light of Asia" upon the sea of popularity which awaited it in America. Its author, Sir Edwin Arnold, had been among the earliest critics in England to discern the genius of Walt Whitman, and to proclaim the immortality of "Leaves of Grass"; and thus, after many days, his generous welcome to a brother poet returned to him in the appreciation by Holmes of the beauty, profundity and lofty ethics of the "Great Renunciation."

The first edition of "The Light of Asia" was published by Trubner & Company, of Ludgate Hill, early in 1879. Arnold had written the famous epic in such moments of leisure as he could take from the labor of conducting the London Daily Telegraph during the war between Russia and Turkey.

As soon as the first copies of the work reached the author, he sent one of them to his friend Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Boston. The result was a striking instance of the influence resting in the hands of a popular critic, for Holmes set the echoes flying with an appreciation of the book, which he published in the International Review. Therein he wrote:

" 'The Light of Asia' is a work of supreme beauty. It tells a story of intense interest, which never flags for a moment; its descriptions are drawn by the hand of a master with the eye of a poet and the familiarity of an expert with the objects described; its tone is so lofty that there is nothing with which to compare it but the New Testament; it is full of variety, now picturesque, now pathetic, now rising into the noblest realms of thought and aspiration; it finds language penetrating, fluent, elevated, impassioned, musical always, to clothe its varied thoughts and sentiments."

"The Light of Asia" was at the height of its popularity when I first visited America in 1884. Some few months previously I had emerged from the wilds of Africa, and I sought new horizons in the wide spaces of the States. Eventually I drifted to Boston. In that city of noted tea parties I had many literary friends.

Passing one day down the red-bricked sidewalk of Beacon Street I found in my pocket a note of introduction from George Augustus Sala to Oliver Wendell Holmes. Armed therewith I called at the latter's home and was conducted along a rather gloomy passageway to the library at its end. The room had the severity of atmosphere which usually pertains to libraries, but its somberness was relieved by the beam of an afternoon sun which streamed through the windows and fell upon a large atlas, which lay open upon a side table. Studying the map extended before him was the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, measuring the distance between two points with the edge of the envelope which had contained my letter of introduction. Unlike most autocrats he proved urbanity personified—a charming gentleman, expressing, in a voice of delicate modulations, and with captivating phrasings, the easy current of his thoughts.

We talked of many things. As I was about to take my departure Holmes said:

"Dare I ask what induces a forceful far-traveled young man like you to visit a stay-at-home old man like me?"

"Doctor," I replied, "when the sun is sinking in the western sky in my lands which way think you an Arab turns?"

"To Mecca, surely?"

"And when a young man who worships literature and art finds himself walking down the sidewalks of Beacon Street, which way think you he turns?"

The Doctor arose from his chair and, taking both of my hands in his own, said,

"Sonlight of Asia, so long as I live I will never forget that compliment.",

How like are the hearts of the Great Ones to the hearts in ourselves of lesser stature! Touch the right note in the chord and music follows.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Need to Protect Wild Life

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Attention is invited to the serious destruction of wild birds and animals of all kinds, large and small, that is unfortunately resulting from the colonization of thousands of men in the forest regions—men who are mostly residents of cities, having no background of forest life.

Far too many of these men have but one idea in respect to the creatures they see—that is, to kill them whenever the opportunity offers. Their spare time cannot be devoted to the forms of recreation to which they are accustomed, and ennui and lack of occupation too often lead them to thoughtless, needless and cruel persecution of such wild creatures as exist in the vicinity.

Already complaints are heard from certain states; the condition must prevail in all, or nearly all the camps. It is not due in most cases to viciousness, but to thoughtlessness and lack of instruction.

In spring and summer when birds and animals are caring for their young, the resulting cruelty and destruction is multiplied many fold, as the young will starve if the parents are killed.

The enforcement of regulations against the possession and use of firearms and efforts to induce the men not to kill, but to protect as far as possible all wild creatures in the forests, even the smallest and most insignificant, would do a vast amount of good. They should not be taught to feel that the eradication of many of the wild creatures, ranging in size from mountain lions to mice, which many people stigmatize as "vermin," but whose harmfulness is vastly exaggerated, is a part of their duty. If they are encouraged, or permitted to kill wild creatures, far more game of useful or harmless species than injurious ones will be destroyed.

All federal and state lands in and about the areas of reforestation operations should be declared temporary sanctuaries for all wild life (not merely for game). Many land owners in the vicinity will be glad to have their lands included in the temporary sanctuary area to prevent trespass.

At this season much of this destruction of wild life is in direct violation of the game laws. New dangers will arise when in the fall open seasons for hunting begin. Then many, or most, of the men will acquire hunting licenses, and unprecedented destruction of game will result unless such measures as suggested above are taken. A strict enforcement of the state laws would in many cases prevent these men from obtaining hunting licenses except at greatly increased cost, as they are non-residents. Enforcement of the state laws in the vicinity of the areas of operation will, however, evidently be impossible without the coöperation of the federal officials.

ROSALIE EDGE, Secretary,
New York — Emergency Conservation Committee.

In Praise of the President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Coming to the close of this special session of Congress one is tempted to reflect upon its remarkable performance; immediately the thought comes that the remarkability (so to speak) is not so much in the Congress as in the Chief Executive who called it into session and has kept it in a veritable whirlwind of activity.

It is probably safe to say that no President ever produced in the first three months of his administration so much epoch-making and revolutionary legislative dynamics as Mr. Roosevelt has shown.

I am a Republican and having said so I hasten to candidly confess that the very mention of this partisan designation brings a tinge of shame, because in the presence of the crying need of the present crisis and the Napoleonic accomplishments of Mr. Roosevelt, any suggestion of partisanship or anything other than wholehearted coöperation with such a leader on such a crusade seems to be picayune in the extreme and entirely unworthy; however, I acknowledge my designation simply to make it clear that I claim no credit or honor for Mr. Roosevelt's accomplishments because I worked for and supported Mr. Hoover and believed that the well-being of the country required his reëlection.

Cannot we honestly look back and say that Mr. Roosevelt is the modern "Moses" and that our defeat with Mr. Hoover was a blessing unknown as such at the time, and, allowing for our dissatisfaction with Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on prohibition and beer, may we not say that we, his former opponents, are now with him 96.8 per cent, and express the hope that he may never give us cause to reduce that percentage.

JOHN HAMILTON.
West Roxbury, Mass.